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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Curtis Lee, son of the late General Lee, to the Arlington estate. A petition accompanying the bill recognizes the sacred use to which the property has been put, but thinks the petitioner should be compensated.

Mr. BOGY presented a resolution from the Missouri Legislature favoring the passage of the House bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. Referred.

The bill to provide for the payment of bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was taken up, the pending question being to refer to the Committee on Judiciary. Messrs. THURMAN and McCREERY opposed such reference, and favored the committal of the subject to the Committee on Finance, which was adopted after some discussion.

Mr. WEST introduced a bill amendatory of the act to limit the liability of ship owners. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill provides that the non-liability clause of the act of March 3d, 1851, shall apply to all vessels, steamboats and other craft engaged in inland navigation.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking. The question pending was the motion of Mr. Merrimon to strike out the entire bill, with the exception of the first and second sections. As amended, these sections fix the amount of United States notes at four hundred millions, and provide for the issue of forty-six millions of additional national bank circulation.

Mr. SHERMAN said the effect of the motion would be to strike out the fifth and sixth sections of the bill as reported by the committee, and they had been unanimously agreed upon by the committee. To strike out the fifth and sixth sections would be by inference to authorize an increase of the public debt.

Mr. SCOTT moved as an amendment to the section authorizing an increase of forty-six million dollars of national bank currency, the following: "And each national banking association now organized shall keep and maintain as part of its reserve required by law one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. MERRIMON.

Mr. CONKLING moved an additional section, as follows: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize an increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States."

Mr. MORTON hoped this section would not be adopted. It might be that some time it would be necessary to use additional greenbacks to carry on the government, as was the case when the Secretary had to make the last tender reserve to meet the current expenses of the government.

Mr. SHERMAN argued in favor of the adoption of the section. The action of the Secretary in issuing the reserve had been referred to as necessary to meet the public necessities. He (Sherman) did not approve that action, and had declared, over and over again, that the act on the part of the Secretary was an unlawful one.

The amendment of Mr. CONKLING was rejected—yeas 24, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton, Maryland; Hamilton, Texas; Hamlin, Howe, Kelly, Morrill, Vermont; Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Thurman, and Wadleigh—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dorsey, Ferry, of Michigan; Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Ramsey, Robertson, Tipton, West, and Windom—27.

Messrs. Boutwell, Edmunds, Flanagan, Morrill, of Maine, Jones, and Stockton, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Mitchell, Wright, Brownlow, Sprague, Spencer and Ransom, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. HOWE offered an amendment to the second section, that within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of $100,000,000 shall be issued to national banking associations, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to seventy per centum of the circulation notes so issued, which shall be in further reduction of the volume of $400,000,000 fixed by the preceding section; and such reduction shall continue until the whole of the $400,000,000 of circulating notes shall be issued. Rejected—yeas 25, nays 29.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered as an amendment to the first section the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the increase of United States notes hereby authorized shall be held in place, directly or indirectly, any money in the United States Treasury which may or can be held for any future appropriation." Rejected—yeas 22, nays 31.

Mr. BAYARD offered as an additional section the following: "That the tax or ten per centum now imposed by law upon notes of State banks or State banking associations be and the same is hereby repealed." Rejected—yeas 12, nays 39.

The question then recurred on substituting Mr. Merrimon's substitute as amended by Mr. Scott for the bill reported by the committee, and it was adopted, yeas 29, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dorsey, Ferry, Michigan; Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Tipton, West, and Windom—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton, Maryland; Hamilton, Texas; Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelly, Morrill, Vermont; Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Thurman, and Wadleigh—24.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was then reported to the Senate, the question being, Will the Senate agree to the bill as agreed upon by the Committee of the Whole?

Mr. SHERMAN then offered as a substitute for the entire bill agreed upon in Committee of the Whole, the bill originally reported by the Committee, with certain modifications, extending the time for specie payment to January 1st, 1877, and providing for the retirement of fifty per cent. of the greenbacks in proportion to national bank currency issued. Mr. Sherman again spoke of the importance of having something in the bill looking toward specie resumption, and appealed to the Senate to have such a clause in it.

Mr. HOWE moved that the Senate proceed to Executive business. Rejected—yeas 25, nays 30.

The question was then taken on the substitute of Mr. Sherman, and it was rejected—yeas 25, nays 30.

Mr. SCHURZ offered the following as a substitute for the bill agreed upon in Committee of the Whole: And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed, in putting in circulation the said additional amount of $400,000,000 of United States notes, to take such measures as will not fail to prevent any additional issues of such notes from falling into the hands of the speculators and stock gamblers of the country; and also from remaining in the Eastern States, but he will cause such additional issues of legal tender currency to be fairly distributed among the people of the West and South, and when any community in the West or South desire to establish a national bank, the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish them an ample supply of United States bonds on which they may obtain their national bank currency; and the Secretary of the Treasury is further directed to see to it that the currency be not depreciated by causing to be put that it be elastic in volume and strictly stable in value, or if that cannot be accomplished, he will so judiciously arrange the depreciation of the currency that the debtors of the country shall be relieved of as large a possible a part of their burdens, while the creditors shall not suffer any loss; but the Secretary will take care that among the debtors no benefited shall not be those who, by overtrading and reckless speculation, involved themselves in heavy liabilities, and who now desire to pay a less value than they owe; the Secretary of the Treasury will take especial care that the laboring men and men of small means to whom trust companies, savings banks, national and State banks and employers owe over $1,000 in deposits and unpaid wages, do not suffer any loss in the collection of such debts due them, and that the two hundred and fifty thousand maimed soldiers and sailors and widows and orphans who receive thirty millions of dollars in pensions annually, be not robbed of any part of the value of such pensions through such depreciation of the currencys and the Secretary of the Treasury is further directed to inquire, on the first day of each month, whether there is an equal distribution *per capita* of the currency as between England and France and the United States, and also with different States and Territories of this Union, and whether every citizen of the United States can get his notes discounted at a conveniently low rate of interest; and if he finds that such is not the case, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make further additions to the currency until the circulation on *per capita* as above is fairly equalized, and until every citizen of the United States can get his notes discounted at such rates of interest as he desires; and the Secretary of the Treasury will steadily continue such additions to the currency until every citizen of the United States has enough, and until the country is entirely relieved of its present public debt, and of any further necessity of borrowing money abroad for the construction of railroad and other public improvements, so that all interest now paid on such debts may be kept at home; and when this is accomplished, the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith resume specie payment without any shock to the business of the country. [Laughter.]

The CHAIR ruled that the substitute was not before the Senate.

The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were then concurred in without division.

The question being, Shall the bill be read a third time and passed? Mr. CONKLING said he bill proposed to put out and keep out the whole forty-four million reserve. If proposed to put out and keep out irredeemable bank paper. Temporary relief might come from it, but it would only smooth the way to disaster and distress hereafter. Such a policy, in the experience of every epoch of history, trampled upon and violated the faith of the nation. Every department of the government was pledged to redeem this paper, besides the declarations of the national conventions of that political party which chose the most of the Senators upon this floor, as well as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, who was also pledged against this policy.

Messrs. STEWART and ANTHONY protested against the passage of the bill.

Mr. THURMAN said: After four months' deliberation, the dominant party in this Senate, in disregard of the recommendation of the Chief Magistrate, in disregard of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in utter contempt of an experienced Finance Committee, had adopted a measure proposed by one of the minority. The great Republican party had adopted the measure of a Democrat. He (Thurman) could take no credit in this triumph which his Democratic friend from North Carolina (Merrimon) had achieved. After all their discussion, it was reserved for the pine woods of North Carolina to shape the financial destinies of this country. He (Thurman) believed it would disband the Republican party, though he could not say the one to which he belonged was very solid on this question. [Laughter.] The action of the Senate to-day simply meant that no man of his age would ever see in this country again the money referred to by our forefathers and the framers of our Constitutions.

Mr. SARGENT said he relied upon another department of the government to set right the wrong which had been done here. This administration had been elected upon a pledge contrary to this bill. He (sargent) believed there were men enough in the East and in the West to see any party perish, or the leader of any party perish, who attempted to flood the country with irredeemable paper currency.

Mr. SCHURZ said he felt humiliated as an American citizen at the action of to-day. Gentlemen who favored the bill might think themselves benefited, but the day was not far distant when they would curse the hour they gave such a vote. The day was not far off when the people would recover their senses and save themselves from these statesmen who would lead the country to ruin.

Mr. CARPENTER said he only arose to say that those upon his side had agreed among themselves to remain silent, in order that there might be a vote. They had resolved to say nothing, and when smitten upon one cheek to turn the other.

Mr. FLANAGAN hoped the bill would be vetoed, and said such action on the part of the President would but add to his great fame.

Mr. MORTON said there would be an opportunity to reply to these most extraordinary speeches, and he would avail himself of it, but for the present he would not detain the Senate.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 29, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dorsey, Ferry, Michigan; Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Tipton, West, and Windom—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton, of Maryland; Hamilton, of Texas; Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelly, Morrill, of Maine, Stevenson, Stockton and Edmunds, who would have voted against it.

The bill as passed, reads as follows: That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at four hundred million dollars.

Section 2—That forty-six million dollars in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized and which may hereafter be organized, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act entitled "an act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates and for an issue of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, and each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve allowed by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes, from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that the first bill on the calendar, being that for the relief of Lewis Ashbury Deckers, be taken up so as to be unfinished business to-morrow. This was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CROSSLAND, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kentucky contested election case, that Young, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved that the bill to suspend the impeachment of officers pending trial be made a special order for Tuesday of next week. Agreed to.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. SPEER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the question of levying a capitation tax on immigrants at New York.

Mr. MAYNARD, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, gave notice that he would move the previous question on the Currency bill at the close of the discussion to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Adjournment of Methodist Episcopal Conference--Soldiers' Reunion To-day.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 6, 1874.

The Methodist Conference, which has been in session for several days, adjourned at noon to-day. Most of the ministers left for home this afternoon. Over eleven thousand dollars was raised to liquidate the debt upon their church here. The Rev. Mr. Marine, who has presided over Perry street charge, was transferred to Wayne street church, thus keeping him in the city, much to the gratification of the citizens.

To-morrow will be a gala day for Fort Wayne. A soldiers' reunion is to be held here. Governor Hendricks and Gen. Lew. Tom Browne will be among the orators, together with other military lights of Indiana. The opera house and rink are finely decorated for their reception.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Is It a Murder?

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW WASHINGTON, O., }
VIA MANSFIELD, April 6, 1874. }

One week ago to-day J. Gassman, a wealthy farmer, started to Sandusky, Ohio, to pay off some debts, and has not yet reached his destination, nor been heard from. Having considerable money with him, it is feared that some foul play has been committed. His family and friends are in search of him, and great excitement prevails.

An Unsafe Massachusetts Bank.

BOSTON, April 6.—The affairs of the National bank of Brighton are undergoing examination. The funds of the institution have been misappropriated by one of its officials to the extent of from $70,000 to $100,000. The sum has been made good by the surrender of the property of the bank.

An Old Man Murdered in Utah.

CORRINE, UTAH, April 6.—J. Barnstein, an old and respected citizen here, was found murdered in his dwelling this morning. His family were all absent, visiting in the West. It appears that the old man went home about eleven o'clock P. M., and started to go into his bedroom to retire, when a blow from an axe in the hands of the assassin concealed behind the door, felled him to the floors. A slight scuffle seems to have followed, but the murderer made sure work, burying the axe deep in Barnstein's head. Dropping the axe just in the dining room adjoining the bed room, his pocket-book by his side empty, and his watch gone, showing that robbery was the motive.

Opening of Court at Indiana, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., April 6, 1874.

The courts met to-day, Judge Logan on the bench, with associates Dills and Irwin. The civil list is large. The case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Lizzie Roberts, charged with infanticide, was called. A motion made by White and Thompson, attorneys for the defendant, to quash the array of Grand and Traverse jurors, for being arguled. The Judge's charge to constables was very pointed and strong; especially as to returning violators of the Liquor laws.

The Eleventh Ballot, and Still no Choice.

BOSTON, April 6.—The eleventh ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day with the following result: Whole number 196, necessary to a choice, 98. Dawes, 67; Hoar, 57; Curtis, 53; Adams, 7; Banks, 6. Washburne, Whittier, Phillips and Pierce received one vote each.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Navigation is now opened at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The health of Prince Bismarck is improving.

The steamship Silesia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York.

Ex-Judge Edmunds, the well-known lawyer and spiritualist, of New York, is dead.

General Jose de la Concha, the new Captain General of Cuba, has arrived at Havana.

Twenty vessels, mostly laden with lumber, have arrived at Chicago since yesterday morning.

There was no quorum present in the Ohio Legislature yesterday, consequently no business was done.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that colored children have the same right to attend common schools as white children.

Mr. Webb, United States Consul at Zanzibar, has arrived at London with a letter from the late Dr. Livingstone, which is published in the *Daily Telegraph*.

It is understood that the proceedings in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company will be discontinued on Wednesday. A general assignment has been made to Z. Chaffee, trustee under the mortgage. Operations will be continued as heretofore.

The Board of Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary, recently appointed by Governor Allen, met at Columbus, yesterday, and appointed G. S. Innis, of Columbus, Steward; William Kauffman, of Columbus, Clerk; John Orr, Wyandotte county, Steward; Rev. William Ferguson, of Guernsey county, Chaplain. Doctor D. Halderman, of Columbus, was re-appointed Physician.

The Rio Janeiro newspapers contains details of the trial of the Right Rev. Bishop of Pernambuco, on charges of high crime against the law of the empire of Brazil. The Bishop was found guilty, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labor. The Bishop of Pernambuco was attended in court by the Bishop of Rio Janeiro and the Bishop of Kansas, who is in Brazil making collections for the poor churches of his diocese.

WE ARE pleased to announce that J. G. Skiles, formerly of the old house of K. Blair, No. 99 Fifth avenue, has been appointed Superintendent of the new house, No. 29 Fifth avenue, at the ladies lunch and ice cream saloon.

Rising Sun Flour

made by the new French process.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Four Hundred Millions More.

INFLATIONISTS VICTORIOUS IN THE SENATE.

THE PRESIDENT NOT PLEASED WITH THE BILL.

The House Still Talking Currency and Business Suffering.

HOPES OF A FINAL DECISION TO-DAY.

SANBORN ON THE WITNESS STAND.

HE FLATLY CONTRADICTS SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

THE FIRST LAND GRANT BILL OF THE SESSION.

Ex-Governor Bigler Working for the Centennial.

Why General Butler is in Congress.

No Prospect for an Early Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1874.

The Senate Passes a Financial Bill.

The Senate, after four months of discussion, came to a final vote on the Financial bill at a late hour this afternoon. This bill provides for the increase of the legal tenders to four hundred millions and the national bank circulation to the same amount, and includes the fifth section of the bill reported from the Finance Committee concerning the reserves of the national banks. This is the only feature retained of the original bill. The inflationists, who have thus gained a victory, owe their success entirely to the Democratic vote.

The Closing Debate.

After the inflationists had voted down every motion to adjourn, was decidedly spirited, and the advocates of a sound currency very freely ventilated their views upon the measure about to be adopted. The inflationists took no notice of these attacks. There seems to be no doubt of the passage of the bill by the House. The subject of free banking has been thoroughly ventilated, and remains to be seen what action the President will take. The friends of a responsible and appreciating currency look to the President as their only hope.

The Views of the President

on the finances have already been given at length in these dispatches. The bill just passed does not come within the range of his ideas of proper legislation on the finances, but would almost seem safe to say that he will not sign the bill when it reaches him.

Return of Senator Edmunds.

A telegram from Senator Edmunds announces his expectations of reaching Washington to-morrow. His colleague, Mr. Poland, has been of peculiar benefit to his health, which, though not fully restored, warrants him in resuming his important duties in the Senate.

The Court of Claims

will adjourn during the present month, as Chief Justice Dykes proposes to make an early start for a summer's sojourn in Europe.

Governor Bigler to the Rescue.

Ex-Governor Bigler appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations today and made a statement in favor of an appropriation in aid of the Centennial. There were but five members of the committee present, so that nothing was done. Governor Bigler had to say they postponed further consideration until the next meeting.

The Connecticut Election.

Both of the Connecticut Senators left last Friday for their homes, in order to be present at the election which takes place to-day. The result is looked for with great interest here.

The Testimony of Sanborn,

before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning raises an issue of veracity between him and Secretary Richardson. The latter, it will be recollected, testified that he had no recollection of having signed the contract, that it was done in the routine manner in which papers were signed in the department, etc. Mr. Sanborn stated very explicitly to-day that the Secretary did append his signature, and with full knowledge of what he was doing, for he explained that he (Sanborn) had the matter specially prepared by his own lawyers, and submitted it to Mr. Richardson, who objected to it, and had an argument prepared to meet the views of the Treasury Department. In view of this testimony, Mr. Richardson will probably be again called before the committee.

The Debate on the Currency Bill

will probably be brought to a close to-morrow, as Mr. Maynard has given notice that he will call the previous question at the close of to-morrow's session. A number of amendments are pending, and it is expected that an agreement will be made whereby all of them can be voted on. The inflationists are confident of their strength to defeat the pending bill and pass one which will give more currency to the country. General Butler and Mr. Kelley will lead the inflationists. The attention of the former having been called to the resolutions adopted in Boston on Saturday, he said he was in Congress to represent the people and not a mere handful of bankers.

The First Land Grant Bill

of the present Congress came up for consideration in the House to-day and was passed with seventy-seven votes in the negative. The bill was to extend the time for the construction of the Wisconsin Central Railroad until December next. The consistent opponents of all grants voted steadily against the bill. A pretty strong lobby was here a few days ago in the interest of the bill, but there was nothing in to-day's action to give any one encouragement to attempt to get any other land grants through.

A Late Adjournment.

Business in the two Houses of Congress is not in the most satisfactory stage of advancement, in view of an early adjournment. But four of the twelve regular appropriation bills have been acted upon by the two Houses. None of these, however, have yet become laws. With that exception, finances and cheap transportation, the session has been frittered away in idle speeches and useless delays. At the present rate of progress, the month of August will hardly witness an adjournment. This prospect is by no means satisfactory to the majority in either House. There is considerable talk of putting a stop to all outside questions, and applying themselves closely to business. Despite the night sessions of the House, the necessary business of the session is in arrears. There is no probability of the passage of any of the transportation schemes, at least this year, and many other projects will have to be abandoned for want of time, if not for want of disposition to pass them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1874.

TO RESIGN OR NOT TO RESIGN—THAT'S THE QUESTION.

Secretary Richardson said to-day that when he made up his mind to retire from the Treasury Department he will take care that it is immediately made public, and that the present rumors about his resignation grew out of the well known fact that he has been pressed for two or three years to go into private business. Richardson also says that the President has never communicated with him on the subject of his retirement from the Treasury.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—DECISION OF IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASES.

In the United States Supreme Court today, in the cases of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York *vs.* Hamilton *et al.*, from the Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York, and Tate against the New York Life Insurance Company, from Tennessee, the Circuit decrees were to-day affirmed by a divided court. These were test cases, put forth to determine the liability of insurance companies on policies held at the South on which premiums were not paid during the war, but upon which the parties or their representatives tendered payment after the close of the war. As the cases result, the decrees below stand affirmed and the parties are as much in the dark as to their rights as before the appeals to this court. It is thought, however, that the court will grant a rehearing in view of the great amount involved in like cases. If this should occur, the presence of the Chief Justice would prevent another division. The Chief Justice announced that the court will not hear arguments after the 24th inst., and that it will finally adjourn on the 4th of May.

FREE SEEDS, CUTTINGS AND PLANTS.

The House Committee on Agriculture this morning unanimously instructed their chairman to report favoring a joint resolution providing that hereafter all seeds, cuttings and plants sent to any part of the United States by the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be transmitted through the mail free.

TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The committee also instructed their chairman to report and recommend the passage of a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while being transported in cars and vessels.

CLOUD-COMPELLING POWERS.

The committee voted to report adversely on the petition of Professor Edward Powers, asking Congress to make an appropriation to test his theory that rain-fall can be widely produced by systematic discharges of heavy artillery.

OHIO SPRING ELECTIONS

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION INVOLVED.

A LARGE VOTE POLLED, WITH MIXED RESULTS.

No Decided Victories for Prohibition.

Mansfield and Wooster.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., April 6, 1874.

The municipal election was strongly contested to-day. The Citizens' Temperance ticket has a popular majority of about one hundred and nineteen over the regular Democratic ticket. Temperance Councilmen were elected in the First and Second wards and Democratic, whisky, Councilmen in the Third and Fourth wards. The City Council stands five temperance to three anti-temperance.

Wooster city elected four temperance Councilmen to one anti-temperance, by large majorities.

Bucyrus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., April 6, 1874.

There was great interest in the election here to-day, and a heavy vote was polled. The Democrats were victorious over the Citizens' ticket by an average majority of about one hundred, with the exception of City Marshal, who was elected on the Citizens' ticket by a majority of four.

Lima.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 6, 1874.

Lima city elects a Democratic Mayor, Marshal, and two members of Council. The Republicans elect four Councilmen. Two majority in favor of prohibition.

Springfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 6, 1874.

This city elects two anti-temperance and four temperance men to the City Council, which will be a tie on the temperance question. The election passed off orderly and the largest vote ever cast was polled.

Shelby.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHELBY, O., April 6, 1874.

Quiet and good order prevailed during the day. The largest vote ever cast here was polled. The contest was between whisky and temperance. The whisky ticket was victorious by sixty-seven majority.

Chillicothe.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., April 6, 1874.

A anti-temperance victory was won in Chillicothe. The Democrats gained Kirsch, Brown and Belden, in the anti-temperance, elected by large majorities. The council is supposed to have gone Democratic and anti-temperance. The township Democratic ticket is elected by two to one. The issue was on temperance, and the result is a heavy blow to it here.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., April 6, 1874.

At the election here to-day the whole Democratic township ticket was elected by an average majority of sixty. The whole Democratic corporation ticket was elected by an average of twenty majority, except the Ward and Town Clerk.

Cincinnati and Vicinity.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Both parties in the municipal election in this city had a license platform. Temperance and anti-temperance were made the issue in other parts of the State.

Specials to the *Gazette* report temperance victories complete in New Lexington and Morrow, and of anti-temperance in Hampden Corp Court House, where the Women's movement has been strong. Waynesville, Franklin, and Batavia. Lancaster elected four out of five anti-temperance Councilmen. The temperance victory in Eaton was led by a Democrat. The vote was the largest ever polled. The phase of the temperance question differs in little degree from locality, but is generally a contest between license and prohibition. It probably affected the election in Cincinnati, but this effect was felt in wards and in the votes received by individual candidates, as well as in the reduced vote caused by anti-license and prohibition voters staying at home during voting hours, and the weather was fair all day, yet the vote polled was light.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Twenty-two wards and precincts heard from indicate a pretty full vote, with a heavy Democratic majority. An *Enquirer* special says Hillsboro elected a Democratic Mayor with the largest vote ever polled.

Dayton and Piqua.

DAYTON, April 6.—The election was quiet. An extraordinarily large vote was cast, especially in the Seventh and Eighth wards. Democratic, which cast 365 votes more than ever before, giving nearly 900 Democratic majority. Butz, for Mayor, and the Democratic city ticket is elected by fully 200 majority. Republican Council and School Board were elected. Never was more earnest work done. The Democrats are jubilant and the opposition depressed. The returns were in chunks, and prayers all day for the Citizens' and Republican ticket.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 6.—The election passed off quietly, the vote being the heaviest ever polled in the city. There has been much splitting and none of the wards have yet completed the count. The interest centered principally on the choice of Alderman in the Fifth ward, and the Democrats claim the election of Sign. They also claim the election of their candidate for Street Commissioner by four hundred majority, and five out of eight Aldermen, and about the same number of Councilmen. The result will probably not be definitely known to-night.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—The election passed off very quietly, and in most wards a very heavy vote was polled. Returns are not in from but few wards yet, but the indications are that the entire Democratic ticket is elected.

Additional Returns.

Urbana elects the entire temperance ticket. Lockland, the same. Van Wert elects a temperance Mayor. Xenia elects an anti-temperance Mayor.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, easterly to northerly winds, increasing cloudiness and rain, but partly as snow in the latter section.

For New England, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with winds shifting to southerly and possibly easterly, and rain at night. For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, cloudy and rainy weather and fresh winds, mostly from the south and west. For the lower Ohio Valley, winds veering to northwesterly and clearing weather. For Missouri, Iowa and the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, and north to west winds.

Midnight Bulletin.

APRIL 6, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	29.92	48	N.	Lt. Rain.
Cincinnati	29.80	46	N.	Lt. Rain.
Davenport	30.05	35	W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.69	46	N.	Threat'g.
Indianapolis	29.89	47	N. E.	Threat'g.
Keokuk	30.04	37	N. E.	Fair.
Lacross	30.07	37	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.07	40	N.	Clear.
Louisville	29.88	50	Calm	Hvy Rain.
Memphis	29.84	60	S. E.	Threat'g.
Nashville	29.90	55	N.	Lt. Rain.
Omaha	30.09	35	N.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.94	40	N. E.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.96	73	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.03	41	N.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.07	24	W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.95	72	S.	Lt. Rain.

Fire in Linesville, Crawford County.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LINESVILLE, PA., April 5, 1874.

The large steam saw-mill, sash, blind and planing mill of S. E. Bundy was burned this morning at about half-past ten A. M. When discovered the fire had obtained such headway that nothing could be saved. Loss fully $10,000; no insurance. From the well known energy of Mr. Bundy, and the great need of the mill here, it will undoubtedly be rebuilt. Quite a number of men having families are thrown out of employment. D. S.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

CURE OF SANTA CRUZ ACQUITTED AND BANISHED.

BAYONNE, April 6.—The case of the Cure of Santa Cruz, who was arrested on the frontier, has been acquitted of violation of the neutrality laws and discharged, but at the same time forbidden from remaining in France.

England.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, April 6.—The annual review of volunteers took place at Wimbledon today. Ten thousand men were under arms. International exhibition at Kensington formally opened to-day.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—The steamship's Algeria, Thuringia and Republic, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Ingersoll Re-Elected by an Increased Majority--Both Branches of the Legislature Democratic--A Democrat to Succeed Senator Buckingham.

HARTFORD, April 6.—Fifty-five towns give Harrison 10,272, Ingersoll 11,995 and Smith 1,445. Hartford gives Harrison 2,880, Ingersoll 4,087 and Smith 1,245.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARTFORD, April 6.—The Connecticut election resulted in the re-election of Ingersoll, Democrat, for Governor, by an increased majority. Both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic.

THIRD DISPATCH.

HARTFORD, April 6.—At 11:45 P. M. the *Evening Post* had received returns from 151 towns. Estimating the remaining 15 towns to be heard from at last year's vote, Ingersoll will have 1,878 majority. The Senate stands 5 Republican and 16 Democratic. In the House the Democratic majority will be about 42.

NEW HAVEN, April 7, 1 A. M.—The election has resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. Returns received at the *Palladium* office, so far as towns only wanting, give Ingersoll a plurality of 5,796 over Harrison, Republican, and a majority of 1,699. Smith, Prohibition, received a little over 4,000. The Senate stands 16 Democrats to 5 Republicans, and the House is heavily Democratic.

The two candidates for Governor are residents of this city, which gave Ingersoll 4,111, Harrison 3,549, and Smith, Prohibition, 256. The city elected Democratic Representatives, and this district a Democratic Senator. The election has been made by the people, and a heavy Democratic majority in the General Assembly ushers in the return of Democratic United States Senator an easy matter.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

HARTFORD, April 7, 2 A. M.—Returns to the *Courant* from all the towns in the State, except seven, give the following results: Ingersoll 45,956, Harrison 39,292, Smith 4,564.

Michigan Charter Elections.

DETROIT, MICH., April 6.—At the charter elections held in this State to-day, the Republicans elected their ticket in the following places: Kalamazoo, Coumna, Fenton, Albion, Coldwater, Ann Arbor, Hillsdale, Grand Haven, and East Saginaw and Alpena. The Democrats elect their ticket in Nilesport, Hudson and Battle Creek. Bay City, Grand Rapids, Lansing, and Muskegon. The temperance ticket was elected in Ypsilanti; the People's, or whisky ticket, in Flint.

The Northern Pacific Settles with Jay Cooke's Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—A settlement was completed to-day between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., whereby the advances made by the latter to the former for the discharge of the guarantee of the company's first mortgage bonds and other securities. This settlement leaves the railroad company with only a nominal floating debt to be provided for.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

**Mass Meeting in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1874.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is reported to call greenbacks "government lies." Then he may be said to live on falsehood.

THE postal treaty between this country and Japan, which was negotiated last August, has been ratified by the Japanese government.

THE United States Supreme Court will cease to hear arguments after the twenty-fourth of this month. It will adjourn on the fourth of May.

IF A bushel of March dust is worth a King's ransom, what is the value of a city-full of April mud, in the estimation of its Street Commissioners?

THE Bourbon St. Louis *Dispatch* evidently expects to become a power in the land. It says: "The order of intellect required to make head in public affairs is of the jackal kind."

THE great statesman, PITT, was wont to define an "independent" man as a man who could not be depended on. Precisely the same definition holds good with respect to "independent" newspapers.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York, for the week ending April 4, amounted to $9,852,472, against $7,576,073, for the corresponding week of last year. The total imports since the first of January reach $110,173,463, against $127,195,517 for the corresponding period of 1873.

BILBAO, the pivotal point on which the destinies of Spain appear to hang, is a town in the northern part of that country, some fifty or sixty miles from the French border, and about fifteen miles from the coast. It is the capital of the Province of Biscay, and a place of considerable importance. It is encompassed by lofty mountains.

OF COURSE the New York *Tribune* objects to the bill before the Committee on Ways and Means for the reform of the Customs service; ostensibly because it does not go far enough in simplifying the Revenue laws, or in protecting the innocent importer, but really because that paper would seem to have set its heart on having it made easier to evade the laws than it is at present.

WE THINK it is about time that the "SANBORN investigation" was brought to a close, so that the Committee on Ways and Means may have time to attend to its current work. It is now drifting rapidly behind, and unless it can soon be relieved of some of its special duties, the consideration of many of the very important commercial and financial matters before it will inevitably be delayed too long for report at this session.

AMONG the concomitant features of the Temperance movement, not the least noticeable is the fact, that it has met with hardly any opposition worth mentioning, either in speech or manifestations of personal violence. There are so many millions of capital employed in the manufacture of liquors, and so many persons depend upon it for their daily living, that this quiescence is scarcely less remarkable than creditable.

IF THE Calhounites of South Carolina, who are at present plaguing Congress, didn't wish to part with their political ascendancy, why, in the name of prescience, did they peril it in so stupid a game as that of secession and rebellion against the Union? One cannot eat his cake and have it, too: and if men *will* sow dragon's teeth, they should be the last to complain if the harvest yields exactly in accordance with its kind.

THE brilliancy of the New York *Herald* is growing so luminous and intense that it is in danger of becoming dark with excess of light. A late issue thus gives the closing quotations of the money markets: "Greenbacks, eighty-eight cents thirty mills, closing at eighty-eight cents twenty mills"—sublimely ignoring the elementary arithmetical fact that ten mills make one cent; while, in a late elaborate editorial essay, it thus airs its all-encompassing theological knowledge: "JUDAS went and hanged himself when he had heard the cock crow three times." Bring forth the cap and bells!

HON. J. AMBLER SMITH, Congressman from Virginia, is very anxious that the government should take sixty or seventy million dollars out of the national Treasury for the purpose of refunding the rightfully imposed cotton tax, but he is inflexibly opposed to the enormity of discharged or resigned clerks turning their experience to account as claim agents, and has introduced a bill prohibiting them from acting in that capacity. Considering the fact that a recent law puts heavy penalties on ex-employees in departments who undertake claims that have been before them officially, this measure of Hon. J. AMBLER SMITH'S seems slightly tyrannous.

IN ANSWER to a correspondent we publish below the revenues derived by the government during the last eleven years from the manufacture of distilled spirits. It will be seen that, with the exception of two or three years, there has been a steady yearly increase in the receipts from the beginning:

	Receipts.
1863	$15,1..,849 94
1864	30,029,140 53
1865	18,781,422 45
1866	29,171,171 67
1867	33,542,251 72
1868	35,655,690 90
1869	45,071,230 86
1870	55,606,094 15
1871	61,381,886 10
1872	49,475,516 36
1873	52,995,509 02

—making a grand total of $338,234,101 44.

THE Virginia Legislature, which insists that the general government ought to indorse its bonds to the amount of seventeen millions of dollars—every penny of the indebtedness having been contracted under successive Democratic State administrations—is growing weary of affording educational facilities to its citizens; numerous complaints being made by distinguished Conservative members of that body that their constituents "are tired of being taxed to educate a lot of niggers"—the latter treading so closely on the heels of the former in intellectual acquirements as to make them jealous, it is to be inferred. But is this exactly the right way to secure the coveted seventeen millions?

WE OBSERVE that an effort is making in Congress to introduce a bill authorizing the United States and European Steamship Navigation Company to construct fifteen iron steamships, of not less than three thousand tons registry each. They ask the government to indorse $10,000,000 of its bonds for twenty years at six per cent.; $800,000 for each of the first five, $700,000 for each of the second five, and $500,000 for the third five of said ships, to be paid in instalments as the work progresses. The scheme is entitled to no consideration whatever. There is a big grab in the belly of it. A bill is also pending before the Naval Committee, authorizing the construction of two iron shipbuilding yards or docks, one to be located on the Atlantic coast, under the supervision of the International Steamship Company, and the other in the Mississippi Valley, governed by the Western Iron Boatbuilding Company. It is asked that the United States guarantee the bonds issued by the companies in aid of the work, they in return making all repairs on naval vessels necessary at cost price. This, too, has the unmistakable odor of a job, and should be defeated—on the ground that it will improperly interfere with and retard the development of private enterprise in the same direction, if for no other reason.

THE movement of grain during the past winter has been much larger than during the winter previous. Up to last Saturday the receipts since the first of January, at the five lake ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, were 27,696,000 bushels, against 21,879,000 bushels during the same period last year; and of flour, 1,515,000 barrels, against 952,000 barrels for the same time last year. The receipts of wheat were nearly three times greater than last year, the proportion being 15,731,000 bushels this year, against 5,988,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. The quantity of grain in store at Chicago at the date in question was reported at 7,439,000 bushels, against 10,760,000 bushels last year; and at Milwaukee 2,426,000 bushels against 2,462,000 bushels last year. Europe will require every bushel of wheat we can get to the seaboard from this until October next, and probably longer, for the harvests in England and on the Continent must be largely above the average to cause any important reduction in the demand. A marked revival of business activity may therefore be reasonably looked for on the resumption of inland navigation. There are funds enough lying idle in the banks to move all the surplus breadstuffs of the West, and the circulation of the money required to pay the farmer for his produce, and the various forwarding interests, will naturally be felt in almost every branch of trade.

AN EXCITING DISCOURSE AND A MODEST MORALIST.

Dr. HOWARD CROSBY is a distinguished clergyman, at least in the Presbyterian Church, of whose General Assembly he was lately the Moderator. He is also pastor of a large and important church in New York city, and is besides Chancellor of the New York University, in which institution he formerly during some years officiated as Professor of the Greek language and literature. It is therefore not surprising that Dr. CROSBY'S recent sermon on the subject of Temperance has attracted considerable attention. Indeed, attention with "considerable" prefixed is hardly the right word to denote the excitement which the sermon has produced in certain quarters. Some readers, however, may have neither seen nor heard of the discourse alluded to, and may, therefore, need to be informed what there was in it to produce such effects. According to the epitomized report of the sermon, Dr. CROSBY began by censuring, as unmanly and unchristian, the weak sentimentalism which makes the drunkard a poor creature to be pitied instead of a sinner to be denounced. Drunkenness, said the preacher, is a heinous sin and not a mere weakness or misfortune. It is therefore an offense against society to be punished with a severity corresponding to the greatness of the crime. Dr. CROSBY would punish the willful drunkard-maker also, by providing laws to prevent tippling. On the other hand, the moderate drinker, he said, is not to be denounced; in moderate drinking there is no offense against society, no sin. The moderate drinker can be regarded as abetting the drunkard only by his example; but the fact is that the drunkard does not imitate the example of the moderate drinker—otherwise he would be no drunkard. In reference to the rule of expediency, as it is called, the rule that would forbid drinking out of concern for the influence of example, Dr. CROSBY remarked that "this rule did not prevent CHRIST the LORD from being a moderate drinker *in an age when drunkenness was even more prevalent than now*." In conclusion, the preacher made some very pointed remarks concerning the intemperance with which many temperance people advocate their cause.

As if to verify Dr. CROSBY'S criticism "on the spot" and without delay, prominent champions of the cause have made both sermon and preacher the objects of bitter and most abusive denunciation. At a meeting in Brooklyn on last Friday evening, the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance classed Dr. CROSBY with HARRY HILL, the notorious gambling saloon proprietor. "Hellish doctrine," "tipplingminister," "friend of the groggeries," etc., etc., are the mildest terms employed by other eminent apostles of temperance in speaking of the obnoxious sermon or its author. Let us trust that by the hard words of these potent teachers of ethics the offending preacher may be brought to repentance and recantation. Certainly if mere vehemence of speech can ever effect any result of the kind, the change may be confidently looked for in this instance.

We confess, however, that to us as chroniclers of the times, these fierce denunciations are less interesting than the sober, scriptural arguments with which other advocates of total abstinence endeavor to confute Dr. CROSBY'S doctrine. The *Independent*, for instance, which treats the preacher so politely as to have called forth from him a letter of thanks, frankly admits that the Bible nowhere objects to moderate drinkers. It admits that "our LORD'S first miracle was the manufacture of an intoxicating beverage," called wine, and it also mentions the fact that "He who said to ST. JOHN, Write, omitted drunkards and remembered to include "all liars" among those who "shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." This latter fact is of course brought to mind for the benefit of those who, in dealing with biblical texts bearing on the subject of temperance, sometimes betray a disingenuousness greatly needing admonition. Having made all these admissions, the courageous *Independent* denies that CHRIST'S morality was altogether such as people need at the present day. "There has been some progress since CHRIST'S time in the application of the principles of abstract morals." As the *Independent* is or wishes to be regarded as an orthodox organ, and therefore of course believes that CHRIST was GOD, the modesty and humility of the remark just quoted are simply overpowering. Equally admirable are the ethical feeling and discernment which it implies. GOETHE probably did not regard CHRIST as more than a moral teacher, and yet GOETHE thought and said to ECKERMANN, "Spiritual culture may continually and ever advance, the natural sciences may ever grow in breadth and depth, and the human spirit may expand as it will; beyond the elevation and ethical refinement of Christianity as it shines and illumines in the Gospels it can never advance (wird er nicht hinaus kommen). But GOETHE was mistaken; how could he anticipate the sublime clerical moralists of the *Independent*?

THE Senatorial contest in Massachusetts is becoming tedious. Two fit men are in nomination, and the union of the Republican members upon either of them would give him a triumphant election, due to the party as a whole, and enabling the new Senator to take his seat not as indebted to, or the peculiar representative of any faction, but as the choice of the party in Massachusetts. Entering upon the election suddenly, and without a caucus, it was not perhaps strange that there should be two Republican candidates. The course of the balloting, however, has shown a steady increase in the number of votes for Mr. DAWES, until he leads the list by nearly a score. Should the minority of the party persist in voting for their first choice to the end, they cannot justify their course by any rule of party fealty, or care for the public good. Longer opposition to Mr. DAWES inside the Republican party will seem factious, impolitic and unreasonable in the estimation of all well-ordered minds. But whatever they do, they should not experiment with unknown names, or throw the honor and power of a great office into the hands of a man who stood aloof from the strife waged for the right by their party, or deserted it altogether.

WE DO not undertake to defend extravagance or corruption in the Republican State government of South Carolina, or anywhere else; but now that the Calhounite portion of the taxpayers of that State are making such frantic appeals to Congress for the removal of their alleged intolerable burdens, it may not be amiss to call attention to the somewhat significant fact that the debt of the city of Charleston, which was created by the Democracy, is $4,644,133, about thirty-eight per cent. of the whole valuation of the taxable property within the city limits, and over one thousand dollars to every inhabitant within its corporation. If the debt of South Carolina bore the same proportion to its taxable property as that of Charleston, it would be over $62,000,000, and it bore the same relation to the population of the State, it would be over $70,000,000. Moreover, the result of the "economic" rule of the Democracy in that city last year was an expenditure of $1,114,000, while the whole cost of the State government for the same period was only $1,184,576; the appropriations for the same for the current year being only $1,010,000, or $104,000 less than the Democracy required last year to govern the city of Charleston alone. It is one thing to talk about economy in public expenditures, and quite another to practice it—as the foregoing exhibit shows.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "With one exception, the flour trade last year was the largest in the history of the port. It will be noticed that the wheat trade was considerably in excess of any previous year. The most gratifying feature of all is the remunerative prices received. The profits on the crop were the largest ever made in the State. A year ago we wrote, 'The outlook to-day is quite auspicious for even a larger wheat crop than was raised last year.' This remark can safely be repeated to-day. We have had an abundance of moisture throughout most of the State, and the bulk of the crop is in, and much of it up. The cool weather has prevented too rapid growth in the early stages of the plant, and if we can now have showers at suitable intervals and moderately fair weather between, the crop of 1872-73 will be surpassed."

The Committee on Ways and Means have been directed to inquire into the present condition of Hell Gate. It is one of the entrances to New York.

Shipbuilding at the Boston yards is more active than for several years, and embraces every kind of sailing craft.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Why are there no he dolls?

The Massachusetts claimants are still fighting away.

St. Louis invested $175,000 in the Louisville lottery, and did not draw a cent.

In the Rhode Island Senatorial game it is thought that side-whiskers will be trumps.

There is some talk of erecting a mud statue to the memory of our Street Commissioners.

The quantity of old corn on hand is quite small, the States of Illinois and Iowa showing the largest totals.

Nebraska is now attracting considerable attention as one of the best fields for settlement in the Union.

In a comparatively short time Texas will be the most important producer of white winter wheat in the Union.

Some ambitious Cincinnatian wants that city to be known as the modern Athens, probably because of her much Greece.

We see it announced that a new humorous journal will shortly be started in Boston. Pray, when was the first one issued?

At the end of the present session of Congress, Senator Schurz will resign and return to St. Louis to publish the *Westliche Post*.

Germany is making tremendous efforts to become a maritime power, and is busied in seizing the sees of Bishops and Archbishops.

To be an "independent" Washington correspondent is almost as good an evidence of moral character as to be the subject of indictment by a grand jury.

There will be a Presidential election in Hayti, this month, and the Haytians are preparing for a row, that necessary accompaniment of such an occasion.

The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost and missing during the past month, was twenty-nine.

The land owners of Texas are taking measures to crush out the cattle owners who own little or no land. Immense pastures are being fenced in.

The other day we said that M. C. did not "stand for" mental culture. The Memphis *Avalanche* thinks it "stands for" "More Currency."

Within the past ten years the number of vessels lost on the lakes was 4,527. The loss of life amounted to 4,341 persons, and the loss of property foots up $27,370,062.

Extremes meet. Dr. Brown-Sequard, in a recent lecture, stated that he once successfully grafted a cat's tail into a rooster's comb.

It would be queer if Sir Garnet Wolseley should have to get up from the banquet table and go back to Africa to finish that Ashantee business.

The Committee on Civil Service Reform will soon report a bill introducing important changes in the administration of the Treasury Department.

A disgusted individual has brought suit against the Democratic Congressional Committee in Washington, for services rendered during the Presidential campaign of 1872.

The taste for emotion may become a dangerous taste; we should be very cautious how we attempt to squeeze out of human life more ecstasy and paroxysm than it can well afford.

They let out convicts in Georgia for eleven dollars a year—that is to say, the convict's labor is sold for that price. In some other States, New York for instance, they let them out for nothing.

Dr. Livingstone's remains were exposed to the sun for a month to dry, and then packed in a hollow tree, wrapped round with cloth, and the natives carrying it supposed it a bale of cloth, or kaniki.

The rulings of the Supreme Court of Kansas will hereafter be published in the *Kansas Farmer*. Lawyers in that State will now have to turn Grangers, in order to ascertain the latest decisions of the court.

Many a mickle make a muckle. The cranberry business has increased so rapidly in Jackson county, Wisconsin, that the railroad company is asked to erect a depot in the center of the cranberry district.

Englishmen who lost by the spoliations of British cruisers under rebel colors are impressed with the idea that the salve of damages for Americans should be equitably applied to their own financial wounds.

Among the signs of the times none are more pleasant to contemplate than those which come from many sections in the South, indicating a steady increase in the importance given to manufacturing interests there.

It is a singular fact that the acorn from which the bludgeon with which Brooks felled Sumner grew, was none other than the "Acorn"—the brig of that name in Boston, and chartered by the United States government to take Sims back to slavery.

The successful operation of the storm signal system in the United States, and the advance in the science of meteorology growing out of our meteorological observations, have caused its reinauguration in England, after an abandonment of ten years.

The French Assembly is considering a law providing that every new-born child shall have its name and the date of its birth tattoed on its arm. The object is to facilitate identification. That would go hard with the Democratic party, here, considering its numerous aliases.

The Bishop of Manchester—one of the finest scholars in England—has just misquoted Hood. He quoes him as saying:

"More is often done
By want of head than want of heart."

What he did say was—

"Evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as by want of heart."

The passengers who arrived in California on the 4th of June, 1849, propose to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary by holding a festival reunion in San Francisco appropriate to the occasion. A large number of men who have risen to positions of influence, and who have prospered in business, are included in this band of argonauts.

PERSONAL.

Nellie Grant's affianced husband is in Green Bay, Wisconsin, looking after his land interests. He has an income of sixty thousand dollars per annum.

Prof. Fawcett has been asked to stand for Hackney in place of Sir Charles Reed, whose election to Parliament has been declared invalid, and who does not care for a re-election.

The unfounded rumor that the poet Longfellow would spend the summer in Canada, had the effect of calling out a warm invitation from Lord Dufferin to have him visit Ottawa and partake of his hospitality.

The indefatigable Barnum has engaged Captain Mayne Reid to write a series of plays founded on his own works, and has requested English managers to produce the dramas simultaneously in England and America.

An enthusiastic writer says that the women of New Orleans are like chiseled figures out of marble, with the soft dash of Guido's brush or of Petrarch's song in their faces, and the ripe Southern blood flushing up to their temples under the pure surface of their veins.

Mrs. Jane Frazier, of Monongalia county, West Virginia, is *one hundred and four years old*. She was born in Maryland, in 1770, and settled in Monongalia county about seventy-five years ago. She is entirely blind, but goes about her premises and converses with her neighbors.

The sisters of St. Mary, to whom Rev. Morgan Dix so eloquently preached celibacy, feel horrified, 'tis said, at his prospective marriage. An irreverent low churchman propounds the conundrum: What is the greatest wail since Jonah's? —The wail of the eleven thousand virgins over the desertion of Dix.

Thomas Jefferson was skeptical about North Carolina volcanoes, as well as some other matters. In his "Notes on Virginia" he remarks: "It is claimed that there was a prior declaration of independence in North Carolina, a statement having about as much foundation as the report that a volcano exists in the mountains of the same State."

Marrying for love is not always unlucky, or indiscreet, either. When Marshal Bazaine was in Mexico, and at the height of his fame, he fell in love with the beautiful and gentle, but penniless, Senorita Pena y Pena, whose only possessions were her own charms and virtues, and a historic hereditament that had descended from her grandfather, a former President of the republic. At the time of the marriage, the young lady was deemed to have made a great catch in a husband so wealthy and famous. But, in the general chapter of vicissitudes, time brings some curious changes, as it has done in this case. Misfortune checkered the career of the whilom condescending lover, and penury and degredation followed affluence and dignity. The affairs of the loving pair were at their lowest ebb; but just at this juncture—so the Genius of Romance fixed it, to give an orthodox denouement to this love story in actual life—the aunt of Madame Bazaine dies and bequeaths to her untold wealth; and now the erewhile dejected wife of the fallen Marshal may again lift up her head among the proudest. Such is life.

KIND WORDS.

Neighborly Congratulations and Good Wishes, for Which, Thanks.

[Pittsburgh Post.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL appeared yesterday in a new and handsome dress and presents an appearance second to no other daily paper, here or elsewhere—besides, it makes no allusion to the same, supposing no doubt, as it has good reasons to suppose, that it always looks so well, its readers would not notice the change. The COMMERCIAL is a live paper and we are always pleased to note evidences of its business success.

[Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.]

The COMMERCIAL appears this morning in a new dress of type, evincing a fine taste in selection and make-up, besides showing a healthy state of prosperity, very gratifying to those who like to see such a high-toned and well-conducted journal in a flourishing condition. The COMMERCIAL is a paper of a very dignified tenor, and a profound and scholarly cast of thought, without being heavy or operose. It wields an influence for good, both in their political and social aspects, which cannot be too highly appreciated.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

The COMMERCIAL appeared in a new dress yesterday—bright and gay as becomes the season. It is a carefully conducted journal, never forgetful of the proprieties, and as such we are pleased to find it presenting a typographical appearance in keeping with its contents.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL recently appeared in new type, greatly to its improvement. It is a journal of a solid and reliable character, edited with marked ability, and displays much enterprise in the collection of news, especially of the kind affecting the business interests of Western Pennsylvania.

[Methodist Recorder.]

The COMMERCIAL, of this city, appears in new type this week, and takes front rank for good looks, where it has long stood in editing, enterprise and behavior. Among our morning dailies, there is no one more ably edited or reliable than the COMMERCIAL.

[Altoona Tribune.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has donned a bran new dress, and looks as neat as a new pin in it. Its worn-out garments, we suppose, required the outfit, although no one would have ever taken it to be out at the elbows or knees, from the freshness and spice which pervades its columns. It is always newsy and ably conducted, and we may look for even an improvement with the pride which will naturally be inspired by its new dress.

[Reading Times and Dispatch.]

That excellent newspaper, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, appeared a few days ago in a new dress. In point of ability and interest—to which may now be added the merit of elegance in typography—there are few papers in this country that will compare with the COMMERCIAL. It is always entertaining and instructive, its articles giving evidence of ability and culture, while its news department shows pains-taking labor in the careful compilation of general and State news.

[Scranton Republican.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us in a spick and span new suit, looking cheerier and brighter than ever. There is no better newspaper, and no truer exponent and supporter of Republican principles in the country than the COMMERCIAL, and we are glad to note this fresh token of its enterprise and prosperity.

[Lancaster Examiner.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has thrown off its old habiliments and donned an entire new uniform. The new type gives quite a cheerful and enterprising appearance to our old friend. The COMMERCIAL is a true exponent of Republican principles, a high-toned and well-conducted journal, and wields a great influence for good, both in a political and social aspect.

[Uniontown American Standard.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, the only reliable Republican newspaper published in Pittsburgh, has made its appearance in entire new type. It presents a very neat appearance, and is full of the very spiciest editorials and news. Its market reports are the most reliable of any paper published in the large cities; and we would therefore recommend the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL to our farmers for this purpose, if no other.

[Johnstown Tribune.]

We have heretofore neglected to notice the fact that the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has taken on an entire new spring suit, and now looks as neat and tasty as the most fastidious of the many friends of that journal could desire. The COMMERCIAL is one of the most ably edited Republican newspapers in the State, and in the various other departments is fully up to the standard required in advanced modern journalism. Its market reports, stock quotations, etc., are invaluable to the farmer and business man.

[Tidioute Journal]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, the best paper published in Western Pennsylvania, made its appearance yesterday morning in an entire new dress. We looked all over the paper to find the customary, to most newspapers, gasconade, but the publishers did not even mention the fact.

[Mt. Pleasant Journal.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL came to us on Monday in a new dress and looking exceedingly neat. It would be difficult to find a better *news* paper than the COMMERCIAL, and we congratulate it on its prosperity.

[Johnstown Echo and Voice.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL appeared on Monday morning in new type. It is the neatest as well as the best conducted journal in the State, and is in every sense a newspaper. It is a credit to its proprietors.

[Steubenville, O., Herald and News.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us the last few days in an entire new set of type, which makes a decided improvement *in its appearance*. Any change for the better in its editorial management would be hard to make. The COMMERCIAL has long been recognized the leading political paper in Western Pennsylvania, while the fullness and completeness of its news columns make it a most desirable visitor amongst all classes of people.

[Sharon Herald.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL came out on Monday in an entire new dress, advertisements and all, and makes as fine a typographical appearance as it is excellent and enterprising as a newspaper.

[Altoona Radical.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL on Monday appeared in an entire and very becoming new dress. The COMMERCIAL has long been the best newspaper in Western Pennsylvania, and now, in its new outfit, is the prettiest.

[South Side Herald.]

The COMMERCIAL donned its new spring dress this week. Its general typographical appearance and careful management is a true index of its proprietors.

[Carrolton, O., Free Press.]

The Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL came to us on last Monday clothed in an entire new outfit of types and rules. This is an evidence of prosperity which we are glad to see, and we bespeak for the COMMERCIAL an increased patronage in consequence. We value it as one of our best Eastern exchanges.

[Tuscarawas, O., Chronicle.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL on Monday last appeared in an entire new dress of beautiful type. The COMMERCIAL is one of the very best newspapers in this country. As a news medium it is enterprising and reliable, and as a market paper it has no superior.

[Ebensburg Herald.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has donned a bran new suit of type, and it looks well, and of course reads well.

Revenues, Debt, Taxation and Wealth.

It is generally supposed that Pennsylvania is peculiar and alone in raising a large proportion of her State revenues from corporations. This, however, is a mistake, as the following items in the annual revenues of Massachusetts will serve to show. Tax on national bank shares $1,019,059; tax on insurance companies $293,412; tax on savings banks $1,454,719; tax on corporation property $1,318,270; tax on funds and loans $5,573,576. And out of the whole $11,894,918 of revenue, the tax on property, real and personal estate is only $2,264,302. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, the whole annual revenue is only $7,076,725, of which about $2,500,000 is derived from corporations. New York does not separate her sources of taxation, and therefore we cannot tell how much she raises from corporations, but her annual revenue is $18,550,216, and as the corporations are taxed on all their property, permanent and movable, and the assessment is very high, they must pay as much there as corporations do here. We subjoin the latest authentic statement of the debt and revenues of these three States:

States.	Revenues.	Debts.
Pennsylvania	$ 7,076,723	$25,708,822
New York	18,550,216	42,000,000
Massachusetts	11,894,918	28,477,804

Subjoined will be found a statement of the population, assessed and true valuation of property in these States:

States.	Population.	Assessment.	True value.
Pennsylvania	3,521,791	$1,319,236,042	$3,495,831,851
New York	4,382,759	1,967,091,185	6,000,000,000
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,591,983,112	2,700,000,000

These figures all go to prove that the people and corporations of Pennsylvania are more lightly taxed than those of Massachusetts.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE State of Minnesota is one immense railroad cemetery. Her new State reports show that her 1,700 miles operated last year did not earn enough to meet the interest on the funded debt and the running expenses, into $3,840,000. The gross earnings were $5,535,000, the net $1,111,000, or less than a quarter of the interest on the bonds. Seven roads, operating 224 miles, do not pay their running expenses. Every mile of the road is covered by nearly $15,000 of stock and $41,000 of bonds. The unpaid and overdue coupons amount to $3,740,000, most of them of recent date.

When money is tight people talk most loosely about it.

STATE NEWS.

Oil City is organizing a body of fire police.

The Emaus furnace, at Emaus, Berks county, was blown in on the 6th inst.

Allfree & Co. have opened an extensive machine shop at Rice's Landing, Greene county.

The new First National bank building is considered the most elaborately finished structure in Towanda.

A new paper has been started at Benton, Columbia county, called the *Independent Weekly*, by W. H. Smith.

The West Chester *News* takes a practical view of the cremation question. It says: With some people cremation is only a question of time. If it don't come in this world it is sure to come in the next.

The bank of a sewer near Erie caved in on the 2d inst., burying Lawrence Hilt and his brother. The latter was dug out, but before the first named was reached, the earth again fell in, killing him.

Twenty-four cows belonging to J. B. Davis, Williamstown township, Chester county, besides supplying two families with milk and cream, made 4,332 pounds of butter from March 7th, 1873, to March 5th, 1874.

In the case of Mrs. Brown, of Lock Haven, who died suddenly a few days since, the jury rendered a verdict that the lady's death was caused by poison. The prescription was prepared in a drug store of that town.

The servant girl who was recently burned by the explosion of a lamp at the residence of Hon. L. D. Wetmore, in Warren, is still in a critical condition and suffering greatly. It is believed she will entirely lose the use of both hands.

Mr. Simeon Hunt died in Waterford, Erie county, on the 2d inst., at the age of eighty-eight years. He had lived in Erie county for sixty years, where he was greatly respected. His first vote was cast for Madison, and his last for Grant.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: It is reported that there are eighty million feet of logs in the boom, that came in on the last flood. Another flood is needed to bring in the large stock lying back, as all the big drives are "hung up."

Michael Holcomb, a soldier of the war of 1812, Sheriff of Cumberland county one term, Deputy Sheriff for twenty years and a Justice of the Peace ten or fifteen years, died recently. Deceased was eighty years of age and had been married four times.

An Altoona debating society proposes to wade in on the following question: "Which is the most destructive to young chickens, ministers or owls?" In view of the recent conference in that city, it is thought the ministers will come out ahead.

A one-armed man near Great Bend, besides doing considerable lumbering and much of the heavy work on a large farm, has within the past year made, without any assistance, a nice bureau, table, washstands, a number of bookracks, stools, bracketts, &c., in a neat and workmanlike manner.

During the year 1873 there were eighty-seven cigar manufactories in operation in Lancaster county. There were 18,364,000 cigars, the tax on which amounted to $91,820, and consuming, in the manufacture, about 350,000 pounds of leaf tobacco. We here is the county that can boast of such a trade as this?

James F. Turner, of Lancaster county, gives the following report of his dairy for 1873: Number of cows, thirty; pounds of butter made, 6,556; average per cow, 218¾ pounds; average price per pound, 28¢. Forty-three and three-fourths cents. The butter was sold in the Baltimore market. Average yield per cow in cash, $95 70.

The Clarion *Jacksonian* says: "Mr. Robert Stanford, an old citizen of this county, walked, on Monday last, from Tionesta *via* Fryburg to Clarion, a distance of about thirty-five miles. Mr. S. was eighty years old on Tuesday last, and considering age, condition of roads, weather, etc., it was a right good walk—perhaps more than most of our young men of the present age would like to undertake.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: Our report of the shipments of lumber for the week ending on the 28th ultimo shows that 6,748,039 feet were sent forward, an increase over the previous week of 649,879 feet. Of this amount the Catawissa Railroad shipped 3,198,120, the Philadelphia and Erie 2,800,044, and the canal 749,879 feet. The grand total for the year now reaches 52,440,799 feet, an increase over the corresponding period last year of 18,197,099 feet. Should this rate of increase continue until the close of the year, we will be able to show an enormous total. The number of cars forwarded by the Catawissa Railroad now reaches 3,009; by the Philadelphia and Erie, 2,350, making a total for the year of 5,409. During the same time last year only 3,770 had been shipped, of which 2,192 were by the Catawissa, and 1,578 by the Philadelphia and Erie.

The Pull Down Practice.

Death laughs when he sees the weak and feeble bled, blistered, salivated, opiumized, or griped with violent purgatives. He knows but under such treatment they cannot long survive. In direct conflict with this pull-down practice is the principle upon which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters operate. The effect of this incomparable vegetable restorative is to build up the strength and regulate the constitution. It imparts appetite and assists digestion, enriches and cleanses the blood, relaxes and tones the liver and the bowels, and establishes and perpetuates a healthy habit of body. By a happy combination of vegetable extracts—tonic, aperient and anti-bilious—with a pure stimulant, these effects are simultaneously produced. There is no prescription of pharmacopœia that has the same scope. You may find among its formulas scourges for the bowels, stimulants for the stomach, sedatives for the nerves, but no grand combination medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, is at once a tonic, an aperient, a corrective and an alterative.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of the kind, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., P. KIRK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. BRADY, M. D., Examining Physician.
A. G. Kennedy, W. Phillips, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO

NO. 51 SIXTH STREET.

Will Open about APRIL 15TH at NO. 49 SIXTH STREET, with the finest assortment of Marbleized Slate Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates, &c., to be found in the city. tf

REMOVAL.

The Commercial Banking Company

Will remove about the 15th of April to northwest corner of

SMITHFIELD STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

WILL REMOVE

TO OUR NEW WAREROOMS,

NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,

APRIL 1ST.

BARBOUR & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Drs. J. F. COOPER and M. W. WALLACE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. J. F. COOPER will occupy the old stand, 38 North Diamond street. Dr. M. W. WALLACE will remove to No. 35 North Diamond street. The patrons of the firm are respectfully requested to call at their earliest convenience and settle their accounts, as it is desirable that the book accounts should close up soon.

J. F. COOPER, M. D.,
M. W. WALLACE, M. D.

Allegheny City, April 1st, 1874.

WM. D. ROGERS.....JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Wm. D. Rogers & Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Invite the attention of connoisseurs in driving to the extensive variety of new designs of their celebrated STANDARD QUALITY

LIGHT WAGONS

AND

FINE PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

Manufactured exclusively at their FACTORY, THIRTEENTH AND PARRISH STREETS, and sold directly to consumers. Every vehicle fully guaranteed. Communications promptly answered.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS:

1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

TTHS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOEL F. KEELER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joel F. Keeler, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to HIRAM J. KEELER, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay, at No. 3 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HIRAM J. KEELER, Administrator.

March 3, 1874. Tu

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER PILE PIPE, for the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

This instrument is now introduced to the notice of the profession and the public as far superior to anything used or known heretofore in the treatment of this distressing malady. By means of this instrument, astringent, soothing and alterative or healing ointments can be applied directly to the diseased parts without giving pain to the patient. The difficulties hitherto experienced in the proper application of remedies are entirely obviated by the peculiar construction of the instrument and the properties of the material used. Being made of hard rubber it is firm; will not corrode as metallic instruments do, thereby rendering the application poisonous and hurtful instead of beneficial. It has been submitted for trial to some of our best Physicians and Surgeons, who have in every instance given it their unqualified approval; and cures have been effected by its use in many cases which had resisted all treatment before. Sold at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW Spring Goods

JUST OPENING,

At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

**LOW-PRICED DRESS G

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 6, 1874.

There appears to be a slight movement of the waters in financial circles and bankers are making promises to be redeemed at an early date in the shape of discounts. Manifestly the greatest of the pressure of the first of April has been felt and the outlook is for a freer movement in money for the remainder of this month. We are not prepared to instance many cases of discounts being offered thus far to outside parties by the banks, but quite a lot of paper has been taken by lenders who do not, as a usual thing, select the banks as the channel through which they make their purchases, and the inquiry is in the main for long time paper, calculations being made that no great dearth of funds is to be anticipated during the summer months in this market.

Nothing appears to be wanting to create permanent ease but a fixed financial policy in the part of the government, and until this momentous question is set at rest we must be prepared to meet the exigencies of a variable market here in Pittsburgh as elsewhere. For permanent investments real estate seems to be the only one finding favor in the eyes of our local capitalists, and in general they prefer lending money on it for a long period, rather than to make purchases of ground, the opinion in the minds of many being that the next year or two will witness no material advance in the prices of real property, and in the interim they gather in their ten per centum on mortgage investments.

Local stocks suffer little change, and transactions are few and unimportant. Some little inquiry for Columbia is noticed, but none changes hands at the figures, so far as we could learn.

The footings of the Pittsburgh Clearing House this morning were in excess of a million and a half dollars, showing the number of transactions incident to the quarterly settlements.

—The London *Times'* money article of March 18th, says: Without any absolute cause of special distrust the markets continue in the general state of dullness which has characterized them for months past, and which is as intense as if we were slowly recovering from one of our decennial panics. The condition of affairs in India prolonged the default on many American railway bonds and State stocks. The absence of a financial revival at Vienna, apparently hopeless anarchy in Spain, and uncertainty as to the amount of Turkish, Egyptian, Peruvian and other bonds yet remaining to be placed in various Exchanges, furnish permanent causes of depression, which are but slightly neutralized by the success of the Ashantee war, the hopes of a revival of trade from the reaction in the coal markets, and the steady prospect of moderate rates of discount.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

April 6, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113½	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113½
U. S. 6's, 1881	119⅝	....	119⅝	....	119⅝	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121	....	121	....	121¼	....
5-20's, 1862	117⅝	....	117⅝	....	117⅝	....
5-20's, 1864	117⅝	....	117⅝	....	117⅝	....
5-20's, 1865	120⅛	....	120⅛	....	120⅛	....
10-40's	115⅛	....	115⅛	....	115⅛	....
Atlantic & Pacific pref	15¾	....	15¾	....	15¾	....
Canton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79
C., C. & I. C	92¾	92¾	92¾	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Adams Express	97	....	97	....	97	....
Wells Fargo Express	78	....	78	....	78	....
United States Ex	63	....	62	....	62	....
New York Central	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Erie	40¾	40	40	39⅞	40	39⅞
Michigan Central	86½	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
Illinois Central	....	92	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
Chicago & North'w'n	84½	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	84¼
Do. preferred	71¾	72	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
Rock Island	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
St. Paul	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43
Do. preferred	63¾	....	63¾	....	63	....
Wabash	45¾	45¾	45¾	46	45¾	45¾
Fort Wayne	93	....	93	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	....	30⅝	30⅝
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	37⅞	....
Chicago & Alton	....	94½	....	94½	....	....
Panama	....	....	115	115	....	114½
C., C. & I. C. Mortgage	....	84½	....	84½	....	....
U. P. Land Grants	....	....	....	81	....	....
Sinking Funds	....	....	120	120	....	125
Terre Haute	11	....	8½	....	....	....
Tennessee State bonds	....	....	....	67	....	....
Do. new	....	....	....	68	....	....
South Carolina, April	....	....	....	....	7½	....
Do. July	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	95	....	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	98¾
Pennsylvania scrip	98¼
Reading	97¾
United Companies of New Jersey	121
Oil Creek	16¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	91¾
Central Transportation Company	43½
Empire Transportation Company	51¾
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's	98½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, April 6, 1874. }

REMARKS.—We have little to say in regard to the market. The opening day of the week brought with it no new features worthy of particular mention. Those who will take the time to consult our import column will observe that flour is coming in from the West in large supply. Whether it will effect prices in this market remains to be seen. The market, we remark in closing is far from being what it should be at this season of the year.

Below will be found the receipts of produce received by rail and river for the last twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,462	Corn, sacks	170
Apples, bbls	18	Oats, sacks	1,401
Butter, pkgs	0	Rye, sacks	391
Wheat, sacks	170	Bacon, tres	47
Barley, sks	1,026		

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—Potash 9c; pearls 10c; arsenic 5c; black lead 5c; soda, common, 3½@4c; refined soda 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gallon 65@75c.

APPLES—Sales at $4 25@5 00 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

ALES—prices are the same as last quotations.

BUTTER—Sales at last week's quotations; thirty-three 30@40c; medium to good 32@35c; inferior 15@18c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is moderately active with sales at the following figures: Extra sugar cured hams, 15c per pound; 12½c, canvassed, 13½c; extra sugar cured shoulders, 9½c; plain, 9½c; sugar cured breakfast bacon 12c; extra sugar cured dried beef, 10½c; beef tongues, $ 00 @ 00; canvassed shoulders, 9c; bacon rib sides, 9¼c; bacon short rib sides, 9¾c; bacon clear rib sides, 10½c; mess pork, $17 50 @ bbl; prime leaf lard, in tierces, 10½c @ 11c; do half bbls, 11¼c; refined lard for summer use, in tins, 10½c—do 10 lb pails, 11c; do tubs, 11¾c; do 5-lb cadibis, 12½c; do 3-lb pails, 12¾c; do 2-lb pails, 13¼c; do 1-lb pails, 13¾c; sausage, 10c; extra winter strained lard oil, 82c ₱ gal.

BRASS—White navy ₱2 25@2 30; fair to good ₱2 00@2 10 per bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominally 3¼@3½ ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Hurl 9¼@10c; fair to good green 7¼@8¼c; red and red topped 5½@6½c ₱ lb.

BORAX—Sales at 20@24c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—No. 2, ₱2 00@2 50; No. 3, ₱3 50 ₱ doz; No. 4, ₱3 per doz; No. 5, ₱3 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, ₱3 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisks, ₱1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@35c ₱ dozen additional.

CARBON OIL—Sales from store 14½c; f. o. b. cars 13½c ₱ gallon.

CANNED GOODS—Fruits in Syrups—2¼ ₱ Cali-fornia apricots ₱ 2 doz $5; 2 ₱ blackberries ₱2 85; 2 ₱ Winslow's blueberries ₱2 50; 2 ₱ white cherries, extra, ₱3 00; 2 ₱ red cherries ₱2 75; 2 ₱ grapes ₱2 25; 2 ₱ gooseberries ₱2 25; 2½ ₱ green gages ₱1 50; 2 ₱ green gages ₱1 90; 2½ ₱ egg plums ₱1 60; 2 ₱ egg plums ₱1 90; 2 ₱ damson plums ₱2 25; 3 ₱ yellow peaches, extra, ₱3 75; 3 ₱ white peaches, extra, ₱3 75; 3 ₱ yellow peaches ₱3 25; 3 ₱ white peaches ₱3 25; 2 ₱ peaches ₱2 40; 3 ₱ pie peaches ₱2 25; 2½ ₱ California Bartett pears ₱2 25; Bartlett pears, extra, ₱2 50; 2 ₱ Bartlett pears ₱3 50; 2 ₱ pears ₱2 25; 2 ₱ pine apple ₱2 50; 2 ₱ orange quinces ₱3 25; 2 ₱ raspberries ₱3 00; 2 ₱ strawberries, extra, ₱2 75; 2 ₱ strawberries ₱2 75; 2 ₱ pie peaches ₱1 2 ₱ peach marmalade ₱2 25; 2 ₱ peach marmalade ₱3 50; 6 ₱ peach marmalade ₱5 50.

COTTON GOODS—Following are the current prices of the manufacturers: Penn Mill A, No. 1, 44 sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh Facility 9c; Jones 9c; Pine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 35c; do 2¼, 42c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 34c.

CHEESE—There are no change in prices. Reported sales New York factory jobbing lots; at 16½@17c ₱ lb; Ohio western 15@16c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders 6@7c; sides 8½@9c; hams 12@13c; country lard 8@9c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales choice varieties at $15@17 ₱ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Packages four dozen each $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 10½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $5 50@6; Youghiogheny $1 50@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Owing to the lateness of the season stockes are light and prices firm. We quote apples at 10@12½ ₱ lb; peaches, unpeeled halves, 12@15c; new do, halves, 14@16c; black berries 16@17c.

EGGS—Prices are, if anything, a shade stronger. The ruling of the market is 15@15½c per dozen.

FISH—Trade is reported fair at unchanged prices.

FARMERS—Sales in a jobbing way at 78@80c for No. 1, and 70@72c for No. 2 ₱ bu.

FLOUR—Receipts have been light. The market, however, shows no signs of change in prices. We quote as follows: White wheat flour $7 00 @ 00; No. 1 winter wheat $7 25@8 25; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7@7 50; rye flour $6 25.

GROCERIES—We have not the slightest change to note in prices, and quote as follows:

GREEN COFFEES.

Choice or fancy ₱ lb	20	@	20c
Strictly prime ₱ lb	18	@	19c
Strictly good ₱ lb	17	@	18c
Fair ₱ lb	15	@	16c
Java ₱ lb	36	@	37c

ROASTED COFFEES.

Roasted coffee, 5 papers	22	@	
Roasted Rio coffee, 5 papers	20	@	
Roasted Java coffee, in bulk	40	@	

SUGARS.

Standard extra C	10	@	10c
Standard B	10	@	10c
Standard A	10	@	10c
Standard lards	9¾	@	9¾c
Franklin No. 2, extra	9¾	@	9¾c
American extra C	9¾	@	9¾c

TEA—Young Hyson ₱ lb 40@110 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50@81 25; Imperial 50@81 ₱ lb; Japan 55@81 ₱ lb; Oolong 75@85c ₱ lb; fancy $1 ₱ lb; Souchong 75@85c ₱ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or poor 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 60@65c, according to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9@9¼c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—We would like to say a good word for the grain market, but the facts will not warrant it. The cloud which has hung over it for weeks still remains; when it will pass away we are not prophet enough to predict. Prices of wheat, corn, oats and rye remain the same as at last report. We quote white wheat at $1 40 @ 00; red, winter, $1 40@1 50. Oats—Mixed to $1 @ 00; white, $1 @ 00. Corn—Ear 75c in bulk; prime 70@75c per sacked, shelled, free in elevator 70c. Rye nominally 95@97½c ₱ bu.

HAY—Baled, wharf and track, $18@23; wagon $20@23.

HONEY—Clover 40c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 30c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 at 80@82c ₱ gallon; No. 2, 62 @65c.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs $1 25@1 50; sugar, in grain, 14@15c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED — Bran $1 10@1 15; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

ONIONS—Sales silver skins at $4 00@6 50 ₱ bbl; top sets $5 00@6 00 ₱ bush.

POULTRY—We are reported sales of dressed turkeys at 16@17c ₱ lb; chickens 13@14c; ducks 14@15c.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows, $1 20@1 25 ₱ bush in a jobbing way.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 3c ₱ lb and woolen at 2½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SEEDS—There is a brisk demand for seeds at the following figures: Clover seed $6 00@6 25; timothy seed $3 25@3 50 per bush; flaxseed $2 20 @2 30; orchard grass $3; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2.

SALT—Car lots, per bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 40 per bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb. Demand good.

WHISKY—We quote at 96c@$1 00 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. }

REMARKS—The weather for some days past has worn a wintry aspect, though at the present writing spring seems to have gained the ascendant. With regard to the crude market in the oil regions, it will be seen from the dispatches given below, that there is a firm feeling, holders demanding an advance. Purchasers, on the other hand, viewed matters in an entirely different light, and refused to concede an advance. This caused the market to come to a standstill, and little was done. And so long as this state of things exists, the market will be dull and unsettled.

Below we furnish the reader with all the information that we could obtain by telegram and otherwise.

CRUDE.

The market does not present a single new feature, and we could not hear of a solitary sale being made. The following were the rates demanded at

PARKER'S:

Union lines, $2 00; United lines, $1 95. For prices current in other parts of the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market continues dull and drooping. The sales are extremely light, and these at scarce remunerative figures. Prices remain the same as at last report, viz: f. o. b. cars, at works, 12½c; small lots from store, 13½c per gallon.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¼.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1874.

Customs receipts, $441,000. Treasury disbursements, $289,000.

MONEY

easy at 4a5 per cent.

STERLING

dull and steady at 485 for sixty days, and 488 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 113¾@113⅝, and closed at 113¼. Carrying rates 3a4 per cent., closing at 4; flat for borrowing. Clearings $82,000,000. The Gold Board to-day resolved to close at 3 o'clock P. M. throughout the year.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firm and quiet.

U. S. coupons 1881	121¼	5-20s, 1867	120
5-20s, 1862, reg	117¾	5-20s, 1865	119¾
5-20s, 1864	120¾	New 5s	115¾
5-20s, 1865	120¾	10-40s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, old	88¾	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	88	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	53		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks were without special activity or feature, opened dull but steady, and closed dull at a decline of ¼a3¼ per cent. from the highest prices of the day. Sales between 10 and 2 o'clock 97,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Wabash, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 Northwestern. At the annual election of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company for the ensuing year, the following ticket was elected: Russell Sage, George S. Scott, H. B. Baxter, John M. Burke, Frank Work, George J. Forrest, A. B. Stockwell, S. L. M. Barlow, B. P. Kissam, C. K. Garrison, Charles J. Osborne, T. W. Parke, and Rufus Hatch. Russell Sage was elected President.

Canton	75	St. Paul preferred	63
W. U. Telegraph	79	Wabash	45¾
Quicksilver	26	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	97½	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	78	Terre Haute	12
American Express	63	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	69¼	Chicago & Alton	104½
Pacific Mail	46¾	Do preferred	110½
New York Central	100½	Ohio & Mississippi	30½
Erie	39⅝	Cleve., Col. & Cin	74
Do preferred	60	Burlington & Q	104⅝
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	78¾
Do preferred	130	Panama	30¾
Michigan Central	84	Illinois Central	93⅝
Pittsburgh	89¾	Union Pacific	37½
Northwestern	84¾	Central Pac. bonds	94¾
Do preferred	71½	Union Pac. bonds	82¾
Rock Island	107¾	Hartford & Erie	17¾
New Jersey Central	108	Delaware & Lack	108
St. Paul	43	Bankers' bills	485¼

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 6, 1874.

FLOUR—Market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 28¾@1 29; No. 2, $1 21¾ spot or seller April, $1 25¾; seller May; No. 3 $1 18½; rejected $1 06@1 09. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 31½c cash; rejected April, 33½c; seller May; rejected—old 36¾@36½c, new 38c. Oats—demand fair; No. 2, 28¾c cash; rejected 27½c. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No 1, $1 34@1 35; No 2, $1 30 @1 35.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand fair and market firm at $16 90 cash or seller April, $16 95@17 00 seller May. Lard—demand active and prices advanced, $10 02½ cash or seller April. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 8¾c; short clear 8¾c, all loose lots.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 93c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 5,620, making 9,370 for week, against 8,230 for last week. Some of the cattle very fine, better than anything shown here for some time, but average quality rather common; demand was fair and stronger than dealers could reasonably expect, but prices were about ½c lower on all grades, except on strictly prime and heavy, which sold at full prices. Average of week, ranging from $40 00 to $55 00, according to kind and quality.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale to-day was small and principally all in the hands of the regular dealers. Market quiet; not much doing. Sales in a small way from $6 25 to $6 75, according to grade. There is a fair demand for fresh pigs, and but few are on the market. Sell readily from $6 00 to $6 50.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was small, amounting to only some 300 head. They were all in retail grades and kinds, and the best to the most common. Prices ranged from $6 50 for common to $9 00 per hundred for prime.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day:

J. G. McCormick, from Union Stock Yards, 2 cars: Greenwalt & Kahn, from do, 4; Varner & Co., from do, 2; Keys & Long, from do, 1; Hyman & Marks & Bro., from do, 3; J. Shamberg, from do, 2; Rice & King, from do, 1; Lobman, Price & do, 1; E. P. Smith, from do, 1; L. Roth-child, from do, 1; L. B. Doud, from do, 2; Hazelwood & Blackstock, from do, 2; James Hunter, from United States yards, 1; N. Carr, do., 1; Rodgers & Rudgers, do., 1; Hall & Carr, do., 1; B. Traurman, do., 3; W. Applegate, do., 1; J. Wall, do., 5; L. Wall, do., 2; W. Wall, do., 1; J. Wall, do., 5; L. Wall, do., 2; Triabb, from Orrville, 1; P. Snyder, do., 1; R. McCaslen, from New Castle, 1; L. Rothschild, from Bucyrus, 1.

Coal at New Orleans.

C. A. Mirtenberger, general commission merchant, No. 53 Camp street, New Orleans, places us under obligations for the following list of coal on hand at Willow Grove coal landing, April 1st, 1874:

Owners.	Boats.	Barges.	Hulls.
N. J. Bigley	2	....	....
T. Fawcett	....	2	1
John A. Wood & Sons	15	....	....
Simpson Horner & Son	28	....	....
Biddle, Coleman & Co	3	....	....
R. & J. Watson	7	....	....
O'Neil & Co	3	....	....
McKeevan & Connell	3	....	....
W. Neal	2	....	....
H. H. Collins	2	....	....
George Lysle & Son	10	1	....
Grand Lake Coal Co	5	4	....
Hodgson & Moats	14	....	....
W. H. Brown	14	....	....
N. O. Gas Light Co	21	....	....
Morgan Line Steamers	1	....	....
Mobile Gas Light Co	1	....	....
Towboat Association	1	....	....
Total	176	7	....

Consumption during month: 23 boats and 13 barges. Arrivals: 75 boats, 11 barges and 1 hull.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Business continues quiet with commission houses, but rather more active with importers and jobbers. The market for cotton goods more steady in first hands, and prices without quotable change. Prints and printed shirtings selling freely by jobbers. Colored cottons quiet except cottonades, which are in demand at the reduced quotations. Foreign and domestic dress goods and black silks fairly active.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Flour dull: XX $5 50; XXX $6 00a6 75; family $6 75a7 00; scarce and advanced; white mixed 70c; white 80c. Oats easier at 62a74c. Bran—none on landing. Hay dull; prime held $20 00. Pork active but firm; to arrive $17 25; spot $17 50; asking 25c more at closing. Dry salt meats firm at 65a9¾c. Bacon scarce and firmer at 7¾a9¾c; sales 10½c. Hams scarce at 12¼a13½c. Lard—small stock; tierces 9¾c; keg 10¾a10½c. Sugar dull but 7c; good fair 7½c. Molasses—nothing doing. Whisky dull; Louisiana 93c. Coffee quiet at 21¼a25c. Cornmeal quiet at $3 50a3 60.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 20½; No. 2, $1 24¾; No. 1 spring $1 26; rejected $1 06. Corn—demand fair; No. 2 fresh 60c. Corn steady with moderate demand; No. 2 mixed fresh 62½c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1 fresh 86c. Barley quiet and nominal; No. 1 fresh $1 55; No. 2 $1 40.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Flour steady with improved demand. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet at 51a56c. Oats quiet at 65c. Rye 85a90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter unchanged. Coffee nominal, only in limited jobbing demand. Whisky nominal at 96c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., }
PITTSBURGH, April 6, 1874. }

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE IN 24 HRS. Ft.	In.	DIREC'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Brownsville	2	6	—1	6	W.	Fair.
Brunswick	3	10	+0	2	W.	Cloudy.
Cairo	33	3	—1	2	N. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	21	8	—0	11	S. E.	Fair.
Confluence	2	2	—0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	4	8	—0	0	W.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	6	8	+0	1	Calm.	Cloudy.
Freeport	0	11	....	....	S. W.	Fair.
Hermann	2	0	—0	6	N. E.	Cloudy.
Kansas City	8	0	—0	2	N. E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	6	0	—0	2	N. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	2	2	—0	1	N. E.	Cloudy.
Lexington	4	11	—0	1	N. E.	Cloudy.
Helena	42	1	....	....	E.	Thr'tng.
Morgan'n	3	11	—0	1	S. W.	Fair.
Louisville	10	2	—0	5	N. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	32	4	—0	7	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	15	3	—1	3	Calm.	Cloudy.
N'w Geneva	1	8	+0	4	W.	Fair.
Omaha	3	11	+0	2	N.	Lt. Rain.
Paducah	27	7	....	....	S. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	6	3	—0	4	W.	Fair.
Shreveport	3	2	—0	1	S.	Cloudy.
St. Joseph	3	0	....	....	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	16	11	....	11	N.	Lt. Rain.
Vicksburg	43	6	+0	6	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	8	1	+0	1	N.	Fair.
Lacrosse	8	7	+0	4	W.	Cloudy.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROBE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 6, 1874.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 4 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 6, 1874.

River about stationary, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 48 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 6, 1874.

Clear and pleasant River seven feet nine inches and falling. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Arrived—R. B. Hudson, Wheeling; Pat Rogers, Memphis; Thomas Sherlock and Cherokee, New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, April 6.—Arrived—Ada Hellman, Paducah; Little Condor, Smithland. Departed—Ada Hellman, Paducah; Eddyville, Upper Cumberland.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—Arrived—Quickstep White river. Departed—Bismarck, City of Quincy and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; City of Alton and Mary Houston, New Orleans; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Smoky City, Pittsburgh; J. W. Mills, Ohio river; Ella, White river. The little dishes, Lamb No. 2, and by Dan Rice as an advertising boat, ran into the City of Quincy at the head of Cat Island, this morning, knocking down her chimneys and breaking a portion of her guards. The City of Quincy towed her to the bank. Damage insignificant.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Hungarian	Hoagland	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Exchange	Shuman	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Williamson	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet three inches and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Zanesville—Carrie Brooks. Darlington, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati—Juniata ——, Brennan, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet three inches and falling slowly. The weather has improved very materially.

THE river is open at Fort Snelling.

THE steamer Mallie Ragon, Capt. Williamson, left for Wheeling on time.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Carrie Brooks for a manifest.

THE steamer City of Peking left Chester for New York to receive her machinery.

THE towboat Fred Wilson No. 2, passed Cairo on Saturday, en route for this city.

THE steamer Exchange, Capt. S. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati this afternoon.

THE Minnesota river is falling, and the ice is very gradually but certainly breaking away.

THE Fearless barges are receiving for St. Louis and way points, and are announced for Wednesday.

THE packet Granite State, Capt. Kerr, *is en route* for this city. She will return to Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M.

OVER one hundred tons pig iron have been recovered by Ben Trace, from the wreck of the Belfast on the falls.

THE steamer Andes, Capt. H. Muhleman, leaves Bellair for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 12 P. M. train from this city.

THE boats plying on the Illinois in 1840 were the Illinois, Tennessee, Troubadour, Home, Ottawa, Flora, Fayette, Gipsey, Tontine and St. Peter's.

THE first-class packet Messenger, Capt. M. A. Cox, is receiving for Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville. She will positively go through without reshipping. Shippers will see the advantage of this arrangement.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: Huse, Loomis & Co. have already taken out the ice in their river over 40,000 tons of ice. They have only put up 4,000 tons in their houses in St. Louis, but will store here for others to come.

THE freight rates from Muscatine to New Orleans, free of all transfer charges, are as follows: Corn and oats, 8c; barley and rye, 10c; pork and kront, 87½c; lard and bacon, per 100 lbs, 90c; corn and oats, 30c; bulel hay, 35c.

THE splendid new sidewheel passenger steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, taken her departure this day at 4 P. M., positively. Passengers and shippers will find this a first-class boat. Our friend, W. S. Dravo, will do the honors in the office.

THE first-class packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Marietta and Zanesville. For speed, accommodations and attentiveness of officers, this boat stands A No 1. The clerks are Messrs. Buchanan and Pitman.

A LEARNED divine at Burlington said to a hirsute citizen: "Why don't you shave? A bed of that river was bunk high with the suds of salvation, and a June rise of piety coming down from the mountains, there wouldn't be enough to wash your feet."

THE fine steamer Mollie Ebbert, Captain F. Y. Batchelor, is receiving for St. Louis and way points, and will leave on Wednesday. Passengers and shippers can make a note of this. The first clerk is Mr. Charles Beguler, a gentleman-ly and experienced officer.

A MEETING of the Vessel Owners and Captains Association was held on Saturday last. The Secretary reported the receipts since March 1, 1874, at $776 50; cash deposited to the credit of the association, $742 50; cash on secretary's hands, $33 45; total cash in treasury, $1,379 95; duly bonds $7,300 00; total, $8,679 95.

THE Shreveport *Southwestern* says: "What the Savanna is going to do in Red river we are at a loss to conceive. There are now more boats in trade than can make a living at it at this time." The *Southwestern* may rest easy. The Savanna is going to Red river. She runs in the Upper Mississippi.

SATURDAY'S St. Louis *Democrat* says: Capt. T. W. Rea had nearly decided last evening on a trip with the capacious belle of Shreveport to Wheeling and Bellair. If she goes she will have probably no freight, taking a small amount of freight, including 500 tons ore on her deck. She will probably drop down to the ore dump this morning.

SATURDAY'S Philadelphia *Price Current* says: The longshoremen strike on Monday next, for an increase of wages and a reduction in the hours of labor, to commence work at 7 o'clock in the morning instead of at seven o'clock as heretofore. Yesterday being a legal holiday a number of them refused to work at the oil yards.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—The hearing before United States Commissioner Hiljer in the suit of Captain Brady against the American Steamship Company, has been going on for the past few days. But little progress thus far has been made, and the case promises to continue for some time yet. The result is awaited with much anxiety by all owners, underwriters, and the public generally.

SOME time since the United States government appointed a commission of officers from the British Provinces certain articles, included in which were fish. Of this fact our custom house officers here were, it seems, ignorant, for on the arrival of the British schooner Britton, Captain Hallis, with a cargo of the above the Captain was refused a permit of discharge unless the duties were paid. This led to a hyatt of discussion, as it was not until three days had expired that the change in the law was discovered.

MRS. THOMAS ANDERSON, No. 2 First avenue, Pittsburgh, is very desirous of obtaining information of her son, Francis Anderson, aged 19 years, who left Little City on a steamer, as cabin boy on the Veteran. He has light brown hair, large dark eyes, high forehead, dimple in the chin, round face, and wore a ring on the left hand. When last heard from, one year ago, was on the steamer Belfast, running between St. Louis and New Orleans. River editors West will confer a great favor on a distressed mother by publishing the above item.

SATURDAY'S St. Louis *Democrat* says: Business has opened to and from the foot of Lake Pepin, 76 miles above St. Louis, only 5 miles short of St. Paul. There will be only one packet line—the Northern Packet Company—through from the St. Louis and St. Paul trade this year, and there is a fair prospect of that being the only through line for years to come. It is inaugurated this year with a fine class of steamers, and

CITY MATTERS.

Shocking Outrage.

On Sunday evening, a young girl, aged about fourteen years, was found upon the roadside, near Wall's station, in an insensible condition, and on consciousness being restored, she stated that she had been most brutally assaulted and outraged. The name of her assailant was made known, and the most vigorous efforts have been made to find him.

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

We direct the attention of those of our readers engaged in the liquor business to the advertisement of B. H. Lubbers, wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic liquors, No. 212 Fifth avenue extension. Mr. Lubbers has removed his store from No. 66 Clark street to its present location. He keeps a large stock of the purest and best wines and liquors in the city.

Tableaux Vivant.

An exhibition will be given this evening in the chapel of the North Presbyterian church Allegheny, the proceeds to be benevolently applied. The programme embraces the following tableaux: "Saul and David;" "The Union Refugees;" "Priscilla and John Alden;" "Hiawatha's Wooing;" "Centennial Tea Party;" "Ruth and Naomi;" "Renouncing the World;" "Falstaff's Ragged Regiment;" "Louis XVI Parting from his Family;" "The City Beau;" "The Sentence of the Inquisition."

Death of an Aged Citizen.

Thomas W. Bakewell, aged eighty-six, died last evening in Allegheny, at the residence of his son, Benjamin P. Bakewell. His name is honored in Cincinnati, where the active years of his life were passed, and there a very wide circle of business acquaintances and social friends will keep his memory fresh. The deceased passed his latest days among his children and children's children, whose pleasure it was to administer to his comfort and anticipate his every wish. His life was honorable and useful; its close was peaceful: its reward is rest

An Upset in Allegheny.

Shortly after seven o'clock last evening two Germans were thrown out of a carriage at the corner of Sandusky and Ohio streets, Allegheny, and one of them sustained a severe cut upon the left forehead. They drove rapidly down Ohio street, and in attempting to turn off into Sandusky the horse fell, overturning the carriage and spilling out the Germans. One of them was considerably stunned by this fall, and was insensible for quite a little time. They were both asked repeatedly to give their names, but nothing could induce them to do so. They were intoxicated at the time of the accident.

"Small Business" Again.

Referring to an article in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, copied from the Brooklyn *Republican*, we have inquired into the matter, and learn that the circulars in question were *not sent out from Pittsburgh*, but were mailed from Chicago by a patent medicine house in that city, and the Pittsburgh firm knew nothing of the contents of the circulars until they received them in the course of mail. And further, the Pittsburgh firm have none of the goods referred to in stock, and do not propose to deal in them. The Chicago firm has the exclusive sale for certain proprietary articles, which they sell in the regular course of trade, but this agency does not include liquors in stock.

The Temperance Alliance.

The temperance alliance of Allegheny county held a regular meeting yesterday morning at their room, corner Penn and Sixth street. A large number of the members made brief speeches, in which they denounced the action of the crowds of men and women who throw and insult the ladies while praying at the saloons.

A motion was passed that the Alliance call upon the authorities of Rosstownship to indite John Knox the man who was fined by Acting Mayor Nellie of Allegheny for insulting the ladies while praying in a saloon of that city on Saturday morning. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions expressing regrets at the removal of Rev. S. B. Reed, an active and efficient member.

Splendid Vehicles at Low Prices.

A very large and splendid stock of carriages, buggies and light wagons can be seen at the extensive establishment of H. D. Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue. Mr. Davis has just returned from the East bringing with him one of the most desirable and taking assortments of vehicles that has ever been exhibited in Pittsburgh. Mr. Davis has obtained a reputation for selling low and his representations as to his stock can be relied upon. Buyers can safely in his hands and, cannot regret dealing with him. He firm asks especial attention to the excellent top buggies which he offers at the low price of $125. The style and finish of these buggies will attract attention. Certainly the price and quality should cause a large demand. Persons wanting any kind of light vehicle should not fail to call on him.

City Mortality.

Dr. Sutcliffe, physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of 44 deaths for the week. Of these 29 were males and 14 females, 12 were married and 31 single, and 43 white and 1 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Alcoholism, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 1; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; diphtheritis, 1; dyspepsia, 1; scarlet fever, 2; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; bronchitis, 1; marasmus, 1; inflammation of heart, 2; acute meningitis, 1; sub-acute meningitis, 2; acute nephritis, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 6; chronic rheumatism, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 44.

ALLEGHENY.

The total number of deaths that occurred in Allegheny City last week was 24—of which 23 were white and one colored; 8 males, 16 females. The diseases were: Whooping cough, 2; pneumonia, 2; killed by cars, inflammation of the brain, consumption, convulsions, chronic peritonitis, bronchial pneumonia, heart disease, scarlatina, measles, meningitis caripralis, suicide, paralysis, phthisic palmanatis, tuberculosis, croupy from scarlet fever, diphtheria, acute gangrene, apoplexy of heart, spasms, tuberculosis of bowels, each one.

Election of Vestrymen.

Yesterday being the first Monday after Easter, the various Episcopal churches in this city and Allegheny held their annual elections for vestrymen. The following have been reported:

Trinity.—John H. Schoenberger, Josiah King, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Thomas M. Howe, John H. Bailey, Henry G. Hale, Henry L. Mason, Archibald Blakeley, Walter P. Marshall, Stephen Jarvis, A. D. Smith, Reuben Miller, Benj. Bakewell, Jr., C. L. Fitzhugh.

St. Peter's.—H. Boyd Anderson, John H. Schoenberger, E. P. Jones, James A. Huehison, Chas. A. Kaufman, John G. Martin, Wm. Metcalf, A. S. Marks, Wm. Kerr, Wm. D. Cummings, H. C. Phillips.

St. Andrew's.—W. H. Byram, Samuel Harper, C. A. Wood, J. B. Jackson, R. B. Francis, W. Wade, Jr., M. A. Woodward, C. C. Hussey, W. McClintock, J. P. Henderson, George P. Hamilton.

St. Paul's.—O. Metcalf, Wm. Metcalf, Wm. Barnes, Jos. Parys, Wm. Mullins, H. Parkinson, G. Plowman, L. H. Harris, R. Miller, J. Lathwood, Wm. Ashwood, Thomas Cokain.

Christ Church.—Alfred Kirkpatrick, Edwin, D. B. Oliver, James Broden, H. H. Holdship, Wm. Eastern, Samuel Shinn, Samuel Haworth, Jr., John Phillips, P. H. Miller, W. H. Barnes.

Emmanuel Church, Allegheny.—James C. Donne, Philip Wilson, George Hollins, Malcolm Hay, C. M. Starrett, E. M. Turner, John McClung, Thomas Bell, Jr., Samuel Shinn, W. M. Turner, J. W. Eberhart, D. H. Williams.

Grace Church, same city.—William Halpin, Edward Bratt, Sr., John S. McMullin, Thomas Bond, Samuel Goldthorpe, Alfred Moreland, James Wilson.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, LAWRENCEVILLE.—J. H. Schoenberger, John Caldwell, Thomas Pearson, J. C. McCandless, Wm. Jancey, Samuel Garrison, Jas. T. McClure, Wm. Morgan.

THE ROBINSON MANSION.

Removal of an Old Landmark—A Fine Block of Storerooms to be Erected on the Site.

Since the division, by the Orphans' Court, of the large estate of the late General Wm. Robinson, of Allegheny City, some of the property is being disposed of by the heirs. Among the property sold is the old family mansion, on Federal street, near the suspension bridge. Over half a century ago, the old portion of the mansion was built, and was a plain two story brick, about fifty feet front, with porches. It remained without material change for over thirty years, when, owing to the progress in wealth and architectural taste of the people, it had become one of the least pretentious residences in the city. An extensive two story addition was then erected, and an ornamental tower placed thereon, giving the old homestead quite a modern and stylish appearance. Here the General lived at his ease until summoned hence a few years ago, and he was soon followed by his amiable widow. The beautiful flower garden and the trees and shrubbery, which, for many years were kept in the highest order, and were left to take care of themselves, and soon became unsightly, they had become. They were pleasing. The property was for sale, and as it was evident that business houses must take the place of the mansion, the garden was not a matter worth considering.

Some time since, six of the lots, taking in the entire mansion site, were disposed of at $3,500 per lot, or $57,000 for the whole. Mr. C. C. Boyle purchased four of these lots. Messrs. Elliott & Lyons one, and Dr. Langfitt one. Mr. Boyle has had a force of workmen engaged, for several days past, in removing the building. The doors, windows, etc., have been taken out, and the walls will be tumbled down, and the material used in the construction of the new block, which is to consist of six four-story business houses, on the most modern style, each one hundred and twenty-two feet deep. The entire cost of the building has not been estimated, but it will be about $70,000.

MESSRS. J. B. LYON & CO.

Meeting of Creditors Yesterday—The Proposition for an Extension—Assets and Liabilities.

A large number of the creditors of the firm of Messrs. J. B. Lyon & Co., glass manufacturers, met yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the office of T. C. Lazear, Esq., Grant street, to consider the proposition for an extension of the time for liquidating the obligations of the firm.

Henry A. Weaver, Esq., President of the Monongahela Savings bank, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. M. Johnston acted as Secretary.

Mr. Lazear submitted a proposition from the firm, covering the following points: To pay in four equal instalments, in notes at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, at interest, provided that the consent of creditors representing ——per cent. of the indebtedness could be obtained.

Mr. Lazear also submitted a statement of the assets and liabilities, as follows: Including building, grounds, etc., and about $55,000 in stock and materials on hand, foot up $90,000. The liabilities foot up $141,000, leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of $141,000.

After some discussion in regard to the blanks in the proposition, Mr. Lazear stated that the firm would be willing to pay bank rates of interest, and the first blank was filled by inserting the words "nine per cent."

George Shinn, Jr., Esq., suggested that the second blank be filled by inserting the word "eight," which was agreed to. He also stated that it was desirable that the creditors sign the proposition as promptly as possible, so as to get matters in shape before obligations begin to fall due. Of course the arrangement would not be binding upon any one, until eighty per cent of the indebtedness could be secured.

Mr. Thomas N. Miller moved that a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities be printed with a copy be sent to each creditor, together with a copy of the proposition, and that the creditors hold an adjourned meeting on Friday afternoon next at two o'clock at Mr. Lazear's office. This motion was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

A large majority of the creditors who were present signed the proposition without hesitation, and it is presumed that at the next meeting the eighty per cent. in interest will very readily be obtained. The firm offer the very best kind of paper, and the rate of interest is exceedingly liberal. One part of the proposition is, that if any one of the instalments are not paid upon maturity, then all are to become due and payable.

QUEENSWARE,

CHINAWARE AND GLASSWARE.

A REPRESENTATIVE PITTSBURGH HOUSE.

What T. F. Bailey & Co. Have Accomplished in the Past, and What They Propose to Do in the Future---Removal to a More Commodious Building---A Short Description of a Visit Thereto---Goods Shipped to Every Part of the Country.

But a few years ago, the jobbing trade of Pittsburgh in chinaware and queensware amounted to almost nothing. Country dealers in the immediate vicinity made their small purchases here for the purpose of "sorting up;" but it had not yet entered the heads of those engaged in the business to endeavor to compete with New York, Philadelphia and the lake ports. The Iron City was and still is the great glass center of the country, simply because nature has deposited at our doors, in the greatest abundance, the raw materials from which glass is made. Factories were built, and much money invested, and competition came in the form of cheaper hone than it can East, after heavy freight charges and the jobber's profit have been laid on. Bailey & Co. have demonstrated this fact by filling large orders for this ware "under the very noses," so to speak, of New York and Philadelphia jobbers, and have also sold large quantities in the latter city and towns surrounding it, as well as in Washington City, Alexandria, Virginia, and other places which have hitherto drawn their supplies from the cities first named. Buying directly from manufacturers here, in the first place, goods are laid down at their door, free of all charges for either drayage, freight or storage, the advantages they enjoy will be readily seen, and their success in wresting trade from jobbers in the Eastern metropolis not be so much wondered at.

A Word of Advice.

A word of advice to all people who buy queensware, glassware and chinaware to sell again: If you have not yet become posted as to the inducements offered by Messrs. T. F. Bailey & Co., visit them; and if you can't visit them, send for their price list. You can order anything you wish by mail, with perfect assurance that your order will be filled just as honestly and satisfactorily as if you had given the matter your personal supervision.

Extensive Warerooms.

In addition to keeping on hand and selling the finest and best chinaware, Messrs. Bailey & Co. are prepared to decorate it in any manner desired. Their facilities for this branch of business are not excelled in the country. Orders will always receive prompt and careful attention.

Something New in Lamps.

While in the establishment our attention was called to a new style of oil lamp, fitted with the Alladin burner and a fire-proof chimney—articles for which Messrs. Bailey & Co. have the exclusive agency in this city. The XL burner gives a much better light from an equal amount of oil than any other in the market and is as safe as the best of them. The "fire-proof" chimney is a wonderful thing, as you will stand almost any amount of heat to which it can be subjected without breaking. Yesterday afternoon the writer saw one put upon a gas-jet and heated until almost white. A gentleman then took a common lead pencil, and with the point made holes at short intervals all around the middle of the chimney, the glass not even cracking when the pencil was forced through it. The same gentleman stated that he had had two of these chimneys in steady use in his house for more than two years, and they are still as good as new.

Congratulating the firm on their successful inauguration of a new era in business, and commending them heartily to the confidence and custom of the trade of the country at large, we bring this article to a close

December 3, 1872. TTHS

SELECT COUNCIL.

THE LIBERTY AVENUE ORDINANCE.

CHANGE OF GRADE DEFEATED.

Roland Smith Sustained by the Committee and Councils---He then Resigns---Street Improvements.

The Select branch of our City Councils held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. Upon a call of the roll, it being ascertained that a quorum was present, business was proceeded with.

A RESOLUTION RECONSIDERED.

Mr. McCune, upon a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that at the last meeting a resolution had been passed ordering a warrant for some $6,000 in favor of Messrs. Munn & Grier, for work done on Devillier's street, to be drawn upon the contingent fund. The speaker had examined into the matter, and found that the firm had got all they were entitled to until the work is completed. Upon the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks, he moved a reconsideration of the resolution.

Mr. Daniels and Mr. Lauffman said that they understood that the City Engineer had indorsed the bill on the same.

After some remarks the motion as reconsidered was adopted.

Pending further action,

Mr. McCune presented the resignation of David Reed, Esq., member of this branch from the Seventh ward.

The resignation was accepted.

THE LIBERTY AVENUE GRADE.

Mr. Ahlborn asked to have taken up the ordinance relative to the change of grade of Liberty avenue.

The Burgwin moved to suspend the order of the day to take up other business. Not agreed to.

The Liberty avenue ordinance was then taken up and Mr. Watson moved to concur in the action of C. C. in passing the same.

Mr. Ahlborn took the floor in advocacy of the ordinance. He moved that it be put upon its third reading.

Mr. Gross, Mr. Lloyd in the chair, opposed the ordinance, and argued that they could be no improvement in the grade as now fixed, and he believed that the present grade was for the benefit of the whole community.

Mr. Smith presented two remonstrances numerously signed by property owners interested, protesting against the change.

Mr. Smith then stated that the matter had been referred to the Survey Committee, and upon examination they had strongly urged that no change be made.

Mr. Ahlborn presented a petition in favor of the change.

Mr. McCune spoke in favor of the change, and presented figures from Civil Engineer Devlin in its favor. He was followed by Mr. Burgwin, against change.

THE ORDINANCE DEFEATED.

After some further discussion, Mr. Ahlborn called for the third reading, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Watson then moved the final passage of the ordinance, and upon the ayes and nays, which being ordered, resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Ahlborn, Bissell, Braun, Clark, Dannells, Eitemiller, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Hallen, Harrison, Hesmer, Liddell, McCandless, McCarthy, McCune, McMahon, Rayburn, Scheck, Scully, Watson, Zeno—24.

NAYS—Aiken, Atterbury, Breed, Burgwin, Dalhinger, Daniels, Ghisleli, Goldthorp, Hartz, Howard, House, Hunter, Jones, Lauman, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Minnick, Mitchell, Nagley, Rafferty, Smith, Gross, President—25.

Ayes 24, nays 25, so the ordinance was not concurred in.

ROLAND SMITH'S SEAT.

Mr. Lloyd presented the following report from the committee drawn to investigate the matter of the contest of Levi Bird Duff for the seat of R. H. Smith:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee to whom was referred the memorial of L. B. Duff *et al* contesting the seat of R. H. Smith, member of Select Council from the Sixteenth ward have given the subject a thorough examination, having examined all the witnesses produced by contestants, and would most respectfully report that on the

First charge—The salary of Mr. Smith as Gas Inspector, not being payable out of the City Treasury, the holding of that position does not render him ineligible as a member of Councils in this, your committee are supported by the written opinions of J. F. Scott, Esq., late City Attorney, and A. M. Brown, Esq., which are hereto annexed and made part hereof.

On the second charge your committee find from the testimony that the "pipe contract" was awarded to Wm. Smith, and the pipe are manufactured at the National Pipe Foundry which is carried on under the name and style of Wm. Smith & Son, but for the sole benefit of Wm. Smith. That the interest of R. H. Smith in said firm is—as the language of one of the witnesses of William Smith)—much greater than the name"—is prospective in case of my death" and that the business of Wm. Smith & Sons as I expect to leave this country some day, and I want my sons to carry on the business when I am gone." Hereand my sons *has no interest.*" Therefore your committee recommend that Councils dismiss the charge, finding no legal grounds for ousting Mr. Smith.

SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Lloyd moved the adoption of the report and the committee be discharged.

Mr. McCarthy said that he had no doubt that the testimony of Wm. Smith, as given by him, was manufactured by the committee.

He, however, had in his possession a document in the shape of an oath taken by R. H. Smith in which he sets forth that he is in partnership with Wm. Smith & Son, and that they are largely engaged in the manufacture of pipe.

Mr. Littell took exception to the language of the preceding speaker, and held that if any objection was to be made it ought to be made before the committee, if it can be said that they did not properly attend to their duties. He believed that they had conscientiously acted, and had adjudged the case, and he was willing to accept their decision.

Mr. Rafferty moved to refer back to the committee, and that they be continued to examine any books that may be brought up.

Mr. Burgwin read the ordinance relative to cases of this kind, which he believed, to overrule the report of the committee was final unless set aside by a vote of two-thirds of the Councils.

Mr. Littell, to settle the matter, moved as a provided by the ordinance, that the report be set aside, saying at the same time that he would vote against the motion.

Mr. Ahlborn, from the committee, made a statement to the effect that they had carefully considered the case, and that Mr. Smith's oath, had reported in accordance therewith.

THE REPORT ACCEPTED.

Mr. Burgwin said that the interest of a son in his father's business was the same as a near remote. He thought the committee had acted very properly, and that if there is other testimony in the hands of any one, it was that person's duty to have presented it to the committee and not bring it in now.

Mr. McCarthy said that he had offered the document he referred to to a member of the committee but it had been refused.

Mr. Burgwin moved the previous question on Mr. Littell's motion and it was lost by a vote of twenty-six to those voting in the affirmative Messrs. Adams, McCandless, McCarthy, McMahon and Rafferty. So the report was accepted and Mr. Smith right to a seal acknowledged.

Mr. Smith now arose and in a few neat remarks tendered his resignation as a member of council for their courtesy to him.

No motion to the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Breed called up ordinance approved by the mayor's days ago, authorizing the purchase of Boston and Soho streets, both of which were passed.

The action of C. C. in passing the following ordinances was concurred in:

Establishing the grade of Bedford avenue; grade of Brownsville and Washington avenues: to straighten the avenues named; grade of Wylie avenue; grade of Locust street.

Pending other motions, a motion to adjourn, after some dispute, was put and carried.

BOARD OF REVISION.

Appeals from Fourteenth, Thirtieth and Thirty-third Wards.

The Board of Revision met yesterday, Mr. Nobbs in the chair.

FOURTEENTH WARD APPEALS.

Appeal of Colthart heirs; eight acres; assessment reduced from $60,000 to $48,000.

Appeal of John Fleming; nine acres; assessment reduced from $60,000 to $49,000.

Moorhead & McClain, rolling mill and machine shop, assessed at $125,000, reduced to $85,000; new rolling mill and machine shop, assessed at $120,000, reduced to $40,000. Ten two-story brick houses assessed at $21,000, reduced to $8,000; one large brick house, assessed at $6,000, reduced to $5,000; one lot, assessed at $2,000, reduced to $1,100; two-story frame house, assessed at $1,200, reduced to $700; frame stable, assessed at $600, reduced to $425.

Appeal of Charles J. Clark, 8¼ acres, assessments reduced from $102,500 to $102,000.

Appeal of S. McKee, twenty-seven houses, buildings, &c., assessments reduced from $240,000 to $198,000.

Appeal of Charles Meyran, six lots, reduced from $12,000 to $6,000.

Appeal of George Reineman, two lots, Fifth avenue, reduced from $5,000 to $4,000.

Appeal of H. Steidle, 40 lots, Forbes street, from $10,000 to $6,000; three lots on Meyran street, from $12,000 to $4,800; three lots on Atwood street, from $4,500 to $1,700; three lots on Boyle street, from $6,000 to $4,800.

Appeal of Adam Reineman, eight lots on Meyran street, reduced from $7,500 to $6,400; eight lots on Atwood street, reduced from $6,000 to $3,600.

Appeal of J. C. Bidwell, ten acres, reduced from 5 acres reduced from $12,000 to $6,000 per acre; four acres of rough ground, from $12,000 to $5,000 per acre; one brick house, reduced from $15,000 to $10,000.

Appeal of Peter Connelly, 8 lots in Gazzam's plan, reduced from $16,000 to $9,800. Brick house, reduced from $2,250 to $2,000.

Appeal of James McGinnis, 1¾ acres on Fifth avenue, assessed at $15,000, reduced to $10,000; one two-story building, reduced from $2,000 to $1,500.

Appeal of Wm. Dowler, house and stable, reduced from $3,400 to $2,250.

Appeal of Jas. S. Fills, lot Fifth avenue, reduced from $7,000 to $4,000. Mr. Fills said that his cottage was assessed at $800, and he thought it ought be increased, but not to $1,500. This is the first instance where an increase has been asked, and the appeal was dismissed, the motion being carried unanimously and with applause.

George Fawcett, Fifth avenue, lot reduced from $2,500 to $1,500; one brick house from $4,000 to $3,000; extra furniture from $500 to $100.

Appeal of J. K. Moorhead, previously heard and deferred, was taken up and the assessment reduced from $111,000 to $87,500.

Appeal of H. A. Frey vogle, two acres of land, assessed at $10,000, reduced to $12,000; one brick house, assessed at $6,000, reduced to $3,000.

A number of other appeals from the same ward were acted on.

NINETEENTH WARD PROPERTY PREVIOUSLY EXEMPT.

Mr. McWilliams, of the Nineteenth ward special committee, reported the following property hereforeto exempt in the ward:

Engine house and lot - - - -	$22,000
Public school house and lot - -	35,000
Methodist Episcopal church, Penn street	30,000
Reform church and lot, Hiland avenue -	3,500
Franklin street U. F. church and lot - -	10,000
English Lutheran church and lot - -	10,000
German Lutheran church and lot - -	15,200
Episcopal church and lot - - -	37,000
German Catholic church, lot and school house - - - - - -	25,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Company 2½ acres - - - - - - -	30,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Company ticket office - - - - - -	2,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Company two-story dwelling - - - -	1,500
Pennsylvania Railroad Company hose house - - - - - - -	3,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Company signal station - - - - - -	500
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 4,000 feet tank, 66c - - - -	2,600
Alleghny Valley Railroad, 6,000 feet tank, 66c - - - - -	3,000

City Water Works land at $2,000 per acre. The Board then adjourned.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"

is the whitest and purest, consequently the strongest starch in the world. It gives a clear white and glossy finish. Be sure you get it. "Duryeas" on every package.

MR. DURYEA—*Dear Sir:* We have thoroughly tested your Satin Gloss Starch in our laundry for over a year, and find it to be the best we have ever used. It gives the finest finish, is entirely white and always uniform; also contains more strength than any other starch.

DETROIT STEAM LAUNDRY,
107 Bates street.
TTHS

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Annual Reports of the Assessor of Water Rents and Superintendent of the Works—Receipts and Expenditures.

The report of Water Assessor Bostwick for the past year shows that the revenue to the city from water rents amounted to $200,278 81, as follows:

20 railroads and depots - - - -	$ 21,040 00
1,526 warehouses, stores and offices -	18,939 30
1,022 hotels and boarding houses - -	19,140 48
1,486 stores and dwellings - - - -	15,683 45
19 rolling mills, forges and steel works - - - - - - - -	8,483 27
14 breweries and malt houses - - -	5,220 00
238 livery and other stables - - - -	2,340 63
9 oil refineries - - - - - - - -	1,980 00
28 planing and saw mills - - - -	1,926 31
55 miscellaneous manufactories - -	1,797 00
3 gas works - - - - - - - - -	1,490 60
1 court house and jail - - - - -	1,350 00
24 brick yards - - - - - - - -	1,250 76
103 churches - - - - - - - - -	1,032 17
70 printing houses and binderies - -	962 49
18 rectifying distilleries - - - -	864 00
47 theaters and lecture halls - - -	840 12
70 colleges and schools - - - - -	710 17
74 confectioneries and bake houses -	1,077 83
12 glass works - - - - - - - -	740 26
19 cabinet and chair factories - - -	455 25
5 public baths - - - - - - - -	410 50
12 hospitals - - - - - - - - -	347 99
8 coke works - - - - - - - - -	344 00
2 chemical works - - - - - - -	250 00
4 steam laundries - - - - - - -	240 65
1 locomotive manufactory - - - -	225 00
2 flour mills - - - - - - - - -	220 00
1 custom-house and post-office - - -	200 00
1 air-brake manufactory - - - - -	200 00
1 blast furnace - - - - - - - -	200 00
1 cast steel casting company - - - -	150 00
1 factory - - - - - - - - - -	85 00
19,437 dwellings and apartments - - -	87,829 22
Revenue for 1873 - - - - - - -	$203,278 81
Increase over 1872 - - - - - - -	10,910 44

Following is the estimate for the department during the year were as follows:

Salary of Superintendent, Assessor, and Clerk - - - - - - - - -	$4,390 48
Expenditures for lower works - - - -	49,806 52
Expenditures for upper works - - - -	14,023 80
Expenditures for Seventeenth ward - -	14,284 12
Expenditures for streets - - - - -	25,500 69
Expenditures for South side - - - -	5,100 00
Expenditures for reservoirs - - - -	1,192 30
Expenditures for office - - - - -	534 40
Total - - - - - - - - - - -	$115,351 54
Revenue over expenses - - - - -	$90,927 27

The Assessor calls attention to the fact that the labors of the Assessor since consolidation, are more than doubled, and he suggests that an assistant should be elected.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent Atkinson in his report refers to the difficulties which have been met at the Etna and Forty-fifth street works during the past year from freshets in the river, and states that the demand is now so large that if any serious accident should occur to the works the reservoirs would be emptied in from thirteen to fourteen hours. In referring to the lower or Etna street works, the Superintendent states "that they are now and have been for some time, taxed to their capacity, especially the demand being so great as to compel the running of the pumps night and day without cessation The machinery is very old and almost worn out, and it is only by the greatest care and watchfulness that they are kept in order. The upper works on Bedford avenue, "the counterweights" put on the fly-wheel and pump quadrants have proved a success, both in the working of the machinery and saving of fuel. Although, as the grounds on the water basin have largely increased, this pump has always kept up the supply on shorter hours than was formerly deemed necessary, the whole performance being fully as satisfactory as could be promised to in the city.

This winter has Miss Putnam and her company will produce a play entitled "Meg's Diversion." Those desiring to secure seats can do so at the box-office of the academy during the day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There was a big crowd and lots of fun at this theater last night. Miss Ella Saunders, Jake Budd, Healy, Wilson, Johnson, Fox, Miss Rochefort and all the company were in excellent trim, and rendering. They appear again to-night.

Aims' American Theater.

The new drama of "Kiula," by Valentine Love, was presented before a good audience last night. Mlle. Fontainblean, Jimmy and Dolly Emerson gave their specialties, and the performance wound up with "La Sonnambula," by Miss Lisa Weber's comique troupe.

Forepaugh Coming.

Forepaugh's mammoth show will exhibit at East Liberty on the 27th; on Penn avenue, this city, on the 28th, 30th and following days at the Skating Park, in Allegheny, and May 4 at Birmingham.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The receipts of the Recorders office for the month of March were $2,820.

H. D. McGAW will speak at the temperance meeting at Temperanceville this evening.

FIVE members of the police force have been suspended for ten days for sleeping on their posts of duty.

MR. J. J. GRAPER, JR., of the advertising agency of Wilkes, Taylor & Co., Baltimore, Md., is in the city.

LAST evening the Allegheny Police Committee confirmed two of the nominations for the police force made by the Mayor.

THE Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils, at their last evening when they approved bills to the amount of $1,328 12.

DAVID STRAIN, charged with gambling, was yesterday morning held to $300 bail for his appearance at the next term of court.

THE Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the usual place, this afternoon, in the Rev. Mr. Gillespie's church, East Liberty.

YOUNG KELLY, who was arrested in Allegheny for stealing brass from the West Penn Railroad cars, was discharged after a hearing yesterday afternoon.

AN ELDERLY lady fell down the steps leading from the County Commissioners' office to the Court House yesterday, and was badly cut about the head.

FRED. LAWRENCE, whose spring visit is as certain as that of the swallows, was in the city yesterday. He knows the approach of Forepaugh's menagerie and circus.

MRS. JANE GRAY SWISHELM will lecture to the people of Cincinnati, to-morrow evening, on "The Temperance Crusade; Women's Work and Weapons in General."

DAVID REED, Esq., the newly appointed United States District Attorney, yesterday resigned his position as a member of the Select Branch of the Sixteenth ward.

S. CARLISLE was arrested yesterday morning on charge of the larceny of a box of cigars and seventy-five dollars in money, from Butcher's Run, had a hearing before Acting Mayor Nellie yesterday afternoon and was discharged.

ABOUT two o'clock yesterday afternoon, fire was discovered on the roof of Wm. Agnew's building, No. 49 Spring alley, which is occupied by Arthur McKenna, a puddler by occupation. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

HENRY BENDER, a saloon keeper on Chestnut street, Allegheny, had a hearing before Acting Mayor Nellie, of Allegheny, to answer a charge of selling whisky on Sunday. The evidence adduced was of a very conflicting nature, and the accused was held to $500 bail for trial at court.

ROLAND H. SMITH, member of Select Council from the Sixteenth ward after the Councils by a large majority had decided that he was entitled to his seat, tendered his resignation and it was accepted. Mr. Smith, we are free to say, has always been a member who has honestly served his constituents faithfully and well.

THE REV. MR. VERNON, pastor of the East Liberty M. E. church, preached an unusually impressive sermon on "The Resurrection," on Easter day Sabbath. The congregation of the formerly pastor of Christ church, and the Methodists of East Liberty have reason to congratulate themselves on securing so gifted and popular a minister.

MR. W. G. DOOLEY, of Dooley Bros. New York, in the city looking after the interests of his house with the Pittsburgh trade. The firm of which Mr. Dooley is a member are the manufacturers of Dooley's yeast powder, which has attained a world wide celebrity, and is acknowledged on all hands to be the unsurpassed for purity and general excellence.

THE Committee on Water, of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening and decided to lay a new water main from Spring alley ten inch pipe; to extend the pipe on superior street to Refuge street and to make a water main on Manhattan street, from Adams to Nixon streets. They also approved bills to the amount of about $10,000.

Top Buggies, $125 00,

at A. R. Davis's Carriage Repository, 167, 169, 171 Penn avenue.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Card From the Pennsylvania Enameling Co.

To such as have ordered enameled brick in this locality, and also to those who have favored us with their orders from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other cities, we desire to state that owing to the improvement of Bedford and Wylie avenues, between which our factory is located, is, for the time being, unavoidably brought into a condition, the nature of the improvements on the avenues being of such a character as to prevent the transportation of stock, or delivering orders to or from the factory, which consequently remains idle just at the time of year damaging to our business, our factory being in perfect working order, an abundance of material on hand and orders enough to run our works to its utmost capacity for an indefinite time.

Having applied for and obtained an injunction restraining the Bedford Avenue Commissioners from proceeding with the work until they give bonds sufficient indemnity for damages Enameling Company for damages incurred from the blockade of the avenue, and also for compensation for damages sustained by the change of grade, we ask the forbearance of those who have favored us with their orders in the belief that they would be filled at an early day, and tender the above in explanation of the temporary delay, adding that we contemplate the erection of new kilns immediately, as soon as a suitable location can be secured, when we trust we will be able to fill all orders for goods in our line.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

Top Buggies, $125 00,

at A. R. Davis's Carriage Repository, 167, 169, 171 Penn avenue.

New Spring Suits

are beginning to make their appearance upon the streets and in fashionable assemblages. Some of the finest have been made up at the merchant tailoring establishment of MR. C. Tiegel No. 84 Smithfield street. Gentlemen who have not yet their orders, are requested to call and examine the elegant line of goods on exhibition at this house. The quality is superb, and the colors are admirable. Satisfaction guaranteed in the style of cut and make-up.

A. Milliken & Co.

No. 64 Smithfield street, manufacturers of furniture of all kinds, are selling off at cost in order to dispose of their stock preparatory to building.

J. McKain, Hatter.

The many friends and patrons of Mr. J. McKain, the hatter, will remember that he has removed from 54 Fifth avenue. His new establishment is located at No. 180 Wood street, near Liberty, where his facilities for manufacturing are much larger, and where they were at the old quarters. He is now prepared to manufacture to order and supply all on short notice, with fine, neat and stylish hats, for which he has long been famous.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is the most centrally located hotel in the city.

Weldon & Kelly,

17 WOOD STREET, CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY.

TTHS

Phœnix Steam Brewery.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

EVANSVILLE, April 6.—Down—Bowling Green, Ben Franklin, Idlewild, Mary Ament. Up—Florence Lee, Arkansas Belle, Silverthorn, Roberts, Prairie, Bermuda, Lioness No. 2 and barges. Business good.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Arrived—Bon Accord, Ohio river; Belle Lacrosse, Lacrosse, Wis.; Genevieve, Vicksburg; Fearless, Pittsburgh. Departed—Tom Rees, Cairo; Chester, Memphis; Phillips, Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—Business active. Departed—C. B. Church, New Orleans. Passed down—J. W. Means and barges. Up—Clarmer, Etna and J. D. Parker. Boats due—Camelia, Arlington, Bodmann and Lioness, from below. No boats in port.

VICKSBURG, April 6.—Up—Glencoe, Simpson Hornet, Thompson Dean. Down—Mollie Moore, Capitol City and tow, Pargoud.

Cooking Stoves.

The Jewel, Galaxy, Rival, Million, Improved Idaho and Success Cooking Stoves are guaranteed to give satisfaction in baking and cooking. Call and examine them, at John B. Herron & Co.'s, No. 291 Liberty street. TTHS

Top Buggies, $125 00,

at A. R. Davis's Carriage Repository, 167, 169, 171 Penn avenue.

An Excellent Opportunity

is now offered to purchasers in carriages and buggies by H. D. Davis & Co., Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. Their rooms are filled with a fine and complete stock of vehicles